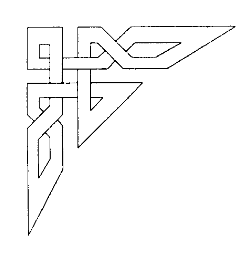
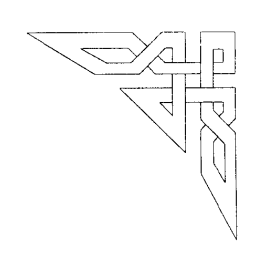
Good Luck Mr. Minaret

By

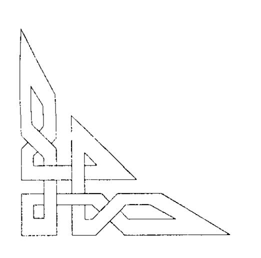
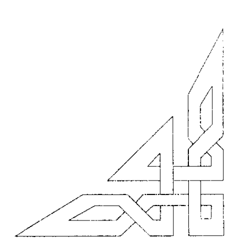
Mr. Ahmad A. Rahman Aliewa

in

The BasicS of English Language

مكتبة جزيرة الورد
تقاطع ش عبد السلام عارف مع ش الهادى
ت: ٠٥٠/٢٢٥٧٨٨٢

مقدمة

أعـزائي الـزملاء القـائمين بـتدريس اللغـة الإنجلـيزية وكـذا الطـلاب الدارسين لها وأيضاً العاشقين للغة الإنجليزية .

يسـعدنا أن نقدم لكم هذا الإصدار لعله يكون عوناً لكم علي إتقان اللغة الإنجليزية وإجادتها علي النحو الأمثل ....

وسوف نوافيكم بباقي الإصدارات من هذه السلسلة .

إهــداء

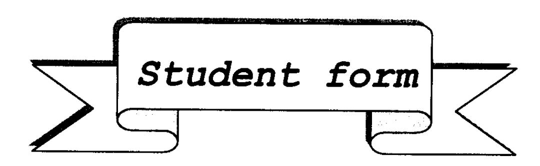
إلي أعز ما وهبنا الله من نعم أبنائي الأعزاء .

زينب / أسماء / محمد / علي .

وجميع أفراد الأسرة والزملاء الأعزاء .

المؤلف

أحمد عبد الرحمن على عليوة



Pup l's Name	
Class	
School	
Date of birth تاريخ الميلاد	
Place of birth مكان الميلاد	
Father's work	
Telephone no.	
Favorite subject	
Hobbies الهوايات	
Like to be ------	

Then write a paragraph of ten lines using the information in the form above. اكتب موضوع يعتمد على البيانات السابقة

Steps to follow :

1. Leave a space at the beginning of the first line.

   اترك مسافة عند أول السطر

2. Take care of the capital letters and the punctuation marks.

   أهتم بعلامات الترقيم (النقطة - الفاصلة - الحروف الكبيرة)

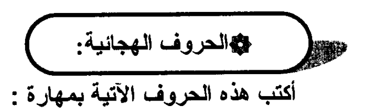
3. Check the spelling carefully. وكتابة حروف الكلمات صحيحة

4. Choose the right tense of the verbs in the paragraph.

   والزمن المناسب للأفعال في الموضوع .

....
....
....
....
....
....
....





أكتب هذه الحروف الآتية بمهارة :

ABCD EFGH IJKL MNOP QRST UVWX YZ

....
....
....
....
....
....
....

a.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.j.k.l.m.n.o.p.q.r.s.t.u.v.w.x.y.z.

....
....
....
....
....
....
....

A quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dogs.

ملحوظة: هذه الجملة تحتوى على كل حروف اللغة الإنجليزية.

....
....
....
....
....
....

.... Please Type ....

* these capital and small letters carefully :

أكتب هذه الحروف الآتية بمهارة :

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.	j.	k.	l.	m.

N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
n.	o.	p.	q.	r.	s.	t.	u.	v.	w	x.	y.	z.

✿ Word Order :

✿ ترتيب أجزاء الجملة:

Who? من للفاعل	What? مـا ذ ا	What / who? من للمفعول	How? للحال	Where? للمكان	When? متى للزمان
Subject	Verb	Object	Manner	Place	Time
My father	Drove	His car	Happily	In the street	At nine o'clock
1	2	3	4	5	6
She	Refused	The request	Suddenly		

انقل أجزاء الجمل الآتية في الجدول المناسب كما في المثال الأول :

✿Match the words of these sentences in the right tables :

1- She / refused / the request / suddenly.
2- He / asked / a question / quickly.
3- The girls buy dresses in winter.
4- She visits me on Friday.
5- He plays the piano beautifully.
6- We ate the meal hungrily yesterday.
7- At night all kinds of birds go home peacefully.
8- The boy tied the rope firmly around his waist.
9- At last the policeman caught the thief at the station.



10- She had her heart in her mouth.
11- He drives his car fast in the crowded streets.
12- This man carries fire in hand bravely.
13- She brought the secret to light slowly.
14- The engineer built a new house last month.
15- They solved these problems wisely in a quiet place.
16- They always write their memories on the walls.
17- These kids study their lessons well at home.
18- We go to school on foot in the morning.
19- Mothers feed their babies quietly every two hours.
20- The soldiers fought the enemy bravely in the war.

✿Word function

✿ وظيفة أجزاء الجملة:

ملحوظة : هذه الجملة تحتوى على معظم وظائف الجملة:-

But alas, the two ugly sisters have gone home without her.

But	Conjunction	أداة ربط
Alas (يا للأسف)	Expression	تعبير (للحزن)
The	Article	أداة (تعريف)
Two	Number	عدد
Ugly	Adjective	صفة
Sisters	Nouns	اسم
Have	Helping verb	فعل مساعد
Gone	Main verb	فعل أساسي
Home	Adverb of place	ظرف مكان (زمان)
Without	Preposition	حرف جر
Her	Pronoun	ضمير

Show the function of the words in the following sentences :

✿ بين وظيفة كل كلمة في الجمل الآتية:

1- In / the / morning / the / pupils / go / to / school / by / bus.

Prep.	Arti.	N	Arti.	N	v.	Prep	n.	Prep	N

2. The boy tied the rope firmly around his waist.
3. At last the policeman caught the thief at the station.
4. She had her heart in her mouth.
5. He drives his car fast in the crowded streets.
6. This man carries fire in his hand bravely.
7. She brought the secret to light slowly.
8. The engineer built a new house last month.
9. They solved these problems wisely in a quiet place.
10. They always write their memories on the walls.
11. These kids study their lessons well at home.
12. We go to school on foot in the morning.



1. Capital letters:

الحروف الكبيرة :

تستعمل في بداية الجملة ،و أسماء الأعلام ، و الألقاب، و أسماء الشهور و الأيام و أسماء الدول وجنسياتها ولغاتها، و أسماء الكتب و الضمير I :

People live in houses.

Fouad and Hani live in Aswan.

January and February are winter months.

Saturday comes before Sunday.

She speaks French.

He was eating a sandwich when I phoned him.

Mr. Sherif teaches us English.

2. The full stop (.) :

النقطة:

توضع في نهاية الجملة :

Heba is ironing her clothes.

3. The question mark (?) :

علامة الاستفهام:

توضع في نهاية السؤال :

How many days will the tourists spend in Egypt?

Why is she drinking much water?

Are they busy ?

4. The comma (,): الفاصلة :

توضع بين جزئي الجملة التي تبدأ بكلمة ربط:

While he was riding his bike, a car hit him.

للفصل بين مجموعة كلمات في القائمة من نوع واحد:

She bought potatoes, tomatoes, onions and cooking oil.

No, ---------- :: Yes,----------بعد كلمتي

قبل كلمة (please) May I have a kilo of sugar, please?

بعد أو قبل عبارة القول في الكلام المباشر:

The farmer said, "How did you count them?"

"It was easy", said Goha.

5.The quotation marks (".........") : علامات التنصيص:

تستخدم للكلام المباشر :

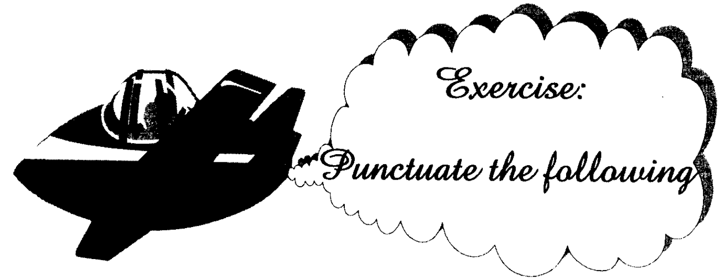
The teacher said, "Open the books."

6.The apostrophe ('): الفاصلة العليا:

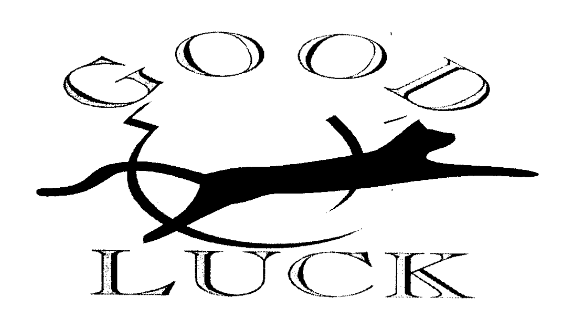
تستخدم في الصيغ المختصرة:

I'll - He's - They're - Won't - Don't - Doesn't - Didn't -Isn't - Aren't - Wasn't - Weren't - 10 o'clock

وفي حالة الملكية : This is Ali's cock.



1. what s your name
2. he said open your book
3. mr samir teaches us arabic
4. is ahmed soha s brother
5. no he isn t
6. may i have a bottle of orange juice please
7. I get up at six o clock
8. she won t visit us next friday
9. If you don t go to bed early you ll be late for school
10. I m at mustafa kamel prep school
11. nahed went to paris London new york and roma
12. don't make noise please



Definite and indefinite articles : أدوات التعريف والتنكير:

Plurals	بدون أدة	a عدد مفرد	an عدد مفرد مبدوء بحرف متحرك	the أسماء معرفة	some أسماء مواد لا تعد
Children Men Women Girls Boys -----------	Ahmed Samy Noha Mona Maha ----------	Book Pen Desk Picture Girl -----------	Apple Egg Orange Ice cream Umbrella --------------	Sun Moon Earth Sea Zoo -----------	Water Oil Sugar Information fear ------------------------
					Some pens ....Tables

أستخدم الأدوات السابقة في الجمل الآتية :

Use these articles in the following sentences :

- **I need .... sugar in my tea.**
- **Put........... pencil and .... ruler in my bag.**
- **........... Red Sea and .... River Nile are known to us.**
- **Take .... umbrella in case of raining.**
- **Adel likes to eat......ice cream in the afternoon and........ Egg in the evening.**
- **............ Earth moves round .... sun every day.**
- **You know .... man you saw yesterday. He is my Dad.**
- **I met .... old friend last night.**
- **Many people go to .... countryside on ...... holidays.**
- **In ....England .... traffic is so crowded.**

Quantities / articles.

Countable noun أسماء تعد وتجمع	Uncountable noun أسماء لا تعد ولا تجمع
Few pens	Little water (not enough)
A few -------	A little water (enough)
Some -------	Some -------
Several -----	A big amount of -------
A lot of pens	A lot of -------
Many -------	Much
Too many -------	Too much
Plenty of	Plenty of
Enough	Enough

Is there any butter in the fridge? للمفرد	
Yes,	There is some. There is much.
No,	There isn't any.

a, an, some, the	
A	pen, book, cup, table.
An	ice cream, orange, apple, umbrella, egg.
Some أسماء جمع وتعد- أسماء نكرة ولا تعد- وتعامل معاملة المفرد	apples, oranges, pears. water, milk, butter, rice, meat, bread. (is/has)
The	sun, moon, earth, sky.

For example :

I have **many** pens.

I have **much** money.

I have **a** pen.

I have **an** egg.

I have **some** pens.

I have **some** water.

I can see **the** sun and **the** moon.

Hamed visited Cairo and Giza.(No article) لا تستخدم أداه مع الأسماء

✿ تستعمل هذه الكلمات مع الأسماء التي تعد :

Many x a few **used only for countable nouns.**

I have many pens.
I wrote a few letters.

✿ تستعمل هذه الكلمات مع الأسماء التي لا تعد :

Much X little **used only for uncountable nouns.**

There is much rain in winter.
I have a little rice, I must buy some.

A lot of = many & much **used for (un)countable nouns.**

تستخدم مع الأسماء المعدودة والغير المعدودة

I have a lot of dresses.

There's a lot of water in the fridge.

ملحوظة: تستخدم a lot of و lots of مع الجملة المثبتة أما much و many

مع الجملة المنفية والسؤال .

EX: (4) Add a, an, the, some or nothing to complete the following:

1. Where there is .... smoke there is .... fire.
2. We get .... wool from .... sheep.
3. We get .... wood from .... trees.
4. .... bicycle has two wheels.
5. He generally has .... eggs, ... cheese and .... butter for breakfast.
6. He is .... actor but he is not .... very good one.
7. When ....person becomes old, he must not work hard.
8. We saw .... interesting film yesterday.
9. There is .... writing - table in the room.
10. .... coal comes from ....mines.

EX: (5) Add (the) in the blank spaces if it is needed:

1. She was born in ....1971.
2. What is .... name of .... man standing by .... window?
3. Have you ever played .... tennis?
4. .... John did not attend .... event.
5. I like .... sugar in my tea.
6. .... man in .... armchair is .... one I told you about.
7. .... cities we have visited are Paris and London.
8. .... Browns have just arrived.
9. .... capital of France is .... Paris.
10. He works in .... capital.



EX: (6) Add "some" or "any" in the following:

1. You must have .... thing to eat before you do .... more work.
2. Put .... salt in your soup; it needs .... more.
3. There isn't .... food in the house.
4. We haven't had .... news of him for a week.
5. The milkman promised to bring ....more cream tomorrow.
6. Is there .... one here who can speak French.
7. I'm sorry there aren't .... more oranges. Will you have .... grapes instead?
8. I can't drink .... more coffee. I would like .... water.
9. Take .... sweets with you. You won't get .... thing to eat till to night.
10. Ask him to bring us ... more chalk. There isn't .... in this drawer.

EX: (7) Add a few, a little, much or many to fill in the blank spaces:

1. It is winter, but I still have......... flowers in my garden.
2. .... sailors came back to tell the tale; nearly all were killed.
3. Aren't there .... ships in the harbor?
4. Isn't there .... time?
5. Give me .... cigarettes, please. I haven't got any.
6. Since the weather was bad, ... people came.
7. Put .... salt in it; it needs more.
8. It would be very nice to have .... rest and comfort now and then.
9. Don't you expect .... news now?
10. Haven't you done this .... times?



كيف نكتب التاريخ بالأرقام وبالحروف :

Date التاريخ	14 - 4 - 1965
Sentence الجملة	I was born on the fourteenth of April, nineteen sixty-five.

29	8	1991
Twenty - ninth	Of August	Nineteen ninety one

Read these words carefully :-

إقرأ هذه الأرقام جيداً :

Number in figure شكل الرقم	Number in letters حروف الرقم	The Order ترتيب	Abbreviation اختصار
1	One	First	1^{st}
2	Two	Second	2^{nd}
3	There	Third	3^{rd}
4	Four	Fourth	4^{th}
5	Five	Fifth	5^{th}
6	Six	Sixth	6^{th}
---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------
20	Twenty	Twentieth	20^{th}
21	Twenty one	Twenty first	21^{st}
22	Twenty two	Twenty second	22^{nd}
23	Twenty three	Twenty third	23^{rd}
24	Twenty four	Twenty fourth	24^{th}
30	Thirty	Thirtieth	30^{th}
31	*Thirty one*	*Thirty first*	31^{st}
100	*One hundred*	*Hundredth*	100^{th}

Example (8):-

1. What is the first month?
2. What is the last month?
3. What is the fourth month?
4. What is the tenth month?
5. What comes after May?
6. What comes before April?

Ex (9) : Complete:-

1. April is the ....month of the year.
2. .... is cold and rainy .
3. We have ....in June.
4. August comes before ....
5. .... is in December.
6. Billy is sad because his birthday is ......29 February.
7. Mother's day is on 21st ....
8. We go back to school in ....
9. The boys go to the beach in ....
10. I can't sleep because it is very hot in ....

الضمائر , *Pronouns*

Ex (10) : أكمل الفراغات في هذا الجدول بالضمير المناسب :

ضمير الفاعل	ضمير المفعول	صيغة ملكية	ضمير الملكية	الضمير العاكس
Personal pro For subject	**Personal pro For object**	**Possessive Adjectives**	**Possessive Pronouns**	**reflexive pronouns**
I	------------	------------	------------	------------
He	him	------------	------------	------------
She	------------	her	------------	------------
It	------------	------------	its	------------
You (singular)	------------	------------	yours	------------
We	us	------------	------------	------------
They	------------	their	------------	------------
You (plural)	------------	------------	------------	yourselves

EX(11): fill in the blank with one of the words in brackets:

1. (she -her) I think that ....dress is dirty.
2. (his -him -they)......did the work for........
3. (your- yours) My name is Bill. What is ......?
4. (their -theirs) I saw our car. I didn't see......
5. (I- my -mine) your name is Henry. ....is Bill.
6. (we - our - ours) ....went out with ....friends.
7. (my - mine) who is talking to.....teacher?
8. (I - my - him) ......gave......an old watch.
9. (you - he - him) What are......asking......for?
10. (their - theirs - our) Is ......school as good as......?

Ex(12): Change the underlined words into personal pronouns:

1. The man drove his car to the airport.
2. I bought a car for a very low price.
3. We saw the lady at home.
4. My father and I saw the birds on the roof.
5. I water the trees everyday.
6. The apple trees are growing fast.
7. Miss Dorman's books were seen by her brother's friend.
8. How are your friends?
9. I want to go with the boy to see the game.
10. This book is mine.

EX(13): Choose the correct pronoun:

1. He told his cousin to her face that she was wrong. He told (he - him -she -her) the truth.
2. The goats ran across the road. I like (they -it -them -he).
3. That book belongs to me. The book is(me -my -I -mine).
4. My father listened to the news. He was very pleased with(they - them -it -its) .
5. Please open the window. I can't reach(it -her -them -him).
6. The bananas were not ripe, so we did not buy(it -them -its -they).
7. Peter's aunt gave us some food.(she -he -her)was very kind to us.
8. The policeman spoke to Peter and me. He told (I -he -us -we) to go home soon.

EX(14): Fill in the blanks with the correct reflexive pronoun:

1. I looked at .... (myself) in the mirror.
2. Mr. Jones, did you see............ in such condition?
3. We gave............ five minutes to reach the point.
4. I am pleased with............ when I answer questions correctly.
5. Our cat is licking............ with its tongue.
6. She can make .... a dress.
7. David, I do not think you can hear............ when you speak.
8. My friends pleased............ when they came here.
9. Is Mary giving ....enough food to eat?
10. Boys and girls, listen to............singing.

EX(15): Fill in the blank spaces with the correct reflexive pronoun:

1. I thought of that............(myself).
2. The school............ was very nice.
3. All of you can read these newspapers............
4. Miss Robert, you came here............
5. We do not care for such matters............
6. He .... could not do what he asked us to do.
7. All the students were here ....
8. I wanted to go to the museum ....
9. Ladies and gentlemen, you must do this ....
10. Miss Brown can't finish this work ....

Ex (16) :Choose:

1. Did the goats hurt .... when they fell into the ditch?
2. The house .... is very nice but the street is very noisy.
3. One should learn to defend ....against criminals.
4. My cousin felt annoyed with .... when she did wrong.
5. The plan .... is quite good but the way to do it is bad.
6. I .... like to eat fresh food .
7. Rasha .... likes her friends much.
8. Don't upset ...., Mary, every thing will be all right.
9. Please be quiet I can hardly hear .... speak.
10. I felt I cut .... when I peel the oranges.



✡ Grammar Revision ✡

Possessive pronouns

(mine - his - hers - its - yours -ours - theirs)

Possessives ('s - s' - of).

For Example:

's the girl's bag - bags . singular.

s' the girls' bag - bags . plural .

Two days' holiday - Tomorrow's weather(time expression) .

of the tail of the dog .

(animal) . of أو .'s في حالة الملكية للحيوان نستخدم

the tail of the dog / the dog's tail .

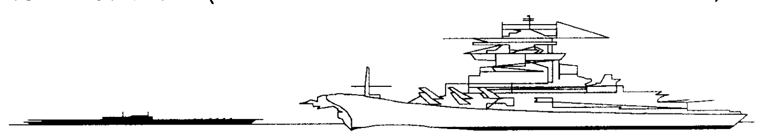
The legs of the chair . (without 's)

EX(17): (1) Add (--'s) or (--') to the nouns in brackets:

1. Later, we stayed at young (man) Hostel for a time.
2. We stayed at my (aunt) house for ten days.
3. We went to London to visit my (father) sister.
4. Can you tell me the way to the (Browns) house, please?
5. Will you meet me outside the (students) club?
6. What are (policemen) duties?
7. I can't give you his (parent) address.
8. I don't know (Peter) telephone number.
9. I always get my books at the big (bookseller).
10. There is a new typist in (Helen) office.

EX(18): Choose:

1. I can't find the (car's keys - car keys - keys of the car).
2. The thief got through the (kitchen's door - kitchen door).
3. The monkey had put the baby up in a (tree's trunk - tree trunk).
4. I always sit at the (back's seat - back seat).
5. This is Mr. Salim , the (bank's manager - bank manager).
6. Someone hit (my car back - the back of my car).
7. We always get paid at (the end of the mouth - the mouth's end).
8. He was standing in (the room's middle - the middle of the room).
9. The (football match - football's match - the mach of the football) was cancelled because of the rain.
10. I'll be back in (two hours' time - two hour's time - two hours time).



Plural nouns ، أسماء في حالة الجمع

يضاف حرف(- S) للاسم المفرد عند تحويله إلى الجمع.

Singular مفرد	Plural جمع
A clock	Clocks
A house	Houses
A monkey	Monkeys
A map	Maps

يضاف (es -) للاسم المفرد المنتهي ب (o)- أو - (ss) او-(sh)
أو (ch) - أو (x) عند تحويلة إلى الجمع.

Singular	Plural
A tomato	Tomatoes
A potato	Potatoes
A class	Classes
A glass	Glasses
A watch	Watches
A brush	Brushes
A box	Boxes

تحول (f) - أو (fe) - إلى (ves) - في الجمع.

A thief	Thieves
A wife	Wives
A housewife	Housewives
A knife	Knives
A leaf	Leaves
A wolf	Wolves

تحول (y) المسبوقة بحرف ساكن إلى (ies) في حالة الجمع.

A baby	Babies
A city	Cities
A factory	Factories
A story	Stories

أسماء شاذة في حالة الجمع.

A child	Children
A man	Men
A woman	Women
A policeman	Policemen
A businessman	Businessmen
A tooth	Teeth
A foot	Feet
A mouse	Mice
Ox	Oxen

ضمائر الإشارة.

This	These
That	Those

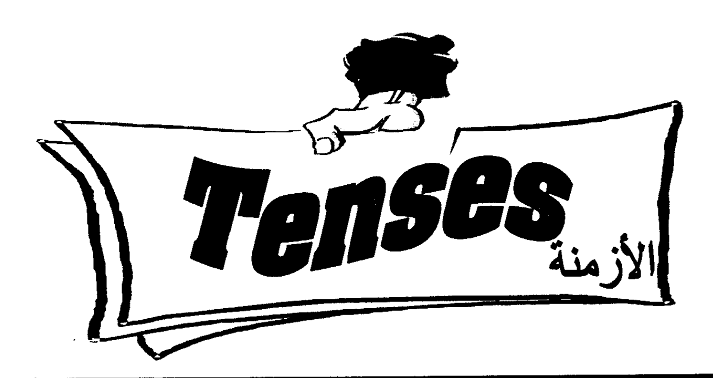
How to form the plural nouns :

Addition	Singular. مفرد	Plural. جمع
+ (s)	a book كتاب a pen قلم a table منضدة	Books Pens Tables
+ es (s/h/o/x)	A Glass كوب A Watch ساعة A Cargo ناقلة بضائع A Buffalo جاموسه A Fox ثعلب A tax ضريبة	Glasses Watches Cargoes Buffaloes Foxes Taxes
+ ies	A City A Baby A Country A Battery	Cities ---------- ---------- ----------
but	Boy - key - play / s	Shouldn't take ies
+ ves	Knife Life Wife Thief	Knives ---------- ---------- thieves
but	Roof / proof / s	Shouldn't take ves
no rule	Child man / woman ox mouse / louse	---------- ---------- oxen mice / lice
no change	deer / fish / sheep	deer / fish / sheep

EX(19): Change the underlined words to the plural form and make other necessary changes in the sentence:

1. A dog is an animal and it lives in a shed.
2. A potato is a vegetable. I like it very much.
3. A student is not always in his class.
4. A chair is made of wood in my country.
5. A fly is an insect. It flies to a high place.
6. I fill my pen with ink.
7. I can make a cake in an oven for my wife.
8. He drinks tea in a golden cup.
9. A garden has a tree with a big branch.
10. An apple grows on a tree in my house.





Tenses	Past	Present	Future
Simple	He wrote a book.	He writes............	He will write.........
Continuous	He was writing	He is writing	He will be writing .
Perfect	He had written	He has written	He will have written ....
Perfect - continuous	He had been writing.......	He has been writing.......	He will have been writing ....

1 -The present simple tense

المضارع البسيط يعبر عن فعل حدث في الوقت الحاضر ويعبر عن عادة أو حقيقة ويتكون من :
(المصدر فقط) (التصريف الأول للفعل) أو بإضافة (s/es/ies) في حالة استخدام ضمائر المفرد الغائب
أو ما يساويها (he / she / it)

- You can use the present simple tense when you talk about.
- A habit عادة or a fact .حقيقة

The from :-

I We You They	Play Write Think

	+S	+ES	+IES
He (the man) She (the girl) It (the cat)	Plays Writes Thinks	Goes Washes Passes Fixes	Cries يبكى Fries يقلى Tries يحاول Marries يتزوج

- But verbs ending with a vowel before (y) Such as stay / employ / buy / obey / never change (y) to (ies) just add (s)



How often do you go to the club?

- I always go to the club .
- I usually go to the club .
- We often go there .
- But my brother . sometimes goes with me .
- My mother rarely نادرا goes there.
- Unfortunately لسوء الحظ my grandpa seldom goes there because the club is very far away.
- My brother never goes on foot.
- In winter we go only twice a week.
- Every day I go to the club by car.
- On Friday we go there by bus.

ملاحظات:يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع الكلمات الزمنية الآتية .

The related words to the present simple tense are:-

Always (100 %)	Usually (80 %)	Often (60 %)
Sometimes (40 %)	Rarely (5 %)	Never (0 %)
Every day	every month	every year
Every -------------	At six o' clock	On Sunday
In Summer	In	....



Formation التكوين :

– يتكون من المصدر (التصريف الأول للفعل) **Ex . They work hard.**

يضاف للفعل "s" عندما يكون الفاعل مفرد غائب (وهى الضمائر **He, She, It**
أو الأسماء التي تحل محلها مثل)

(He reads. / She writes. / It eats .)

OR :The man reads. My sister writes. The cat eats.

ـ يضاف للفعل " es " في حالة المفرد الغائب إذا كان الفعل منتهيا بالحروف

(ss , ch , sh , x , o)

(He passes / She watches / He fixes / He does.)

يضاف للفعل " ies " في حالة المفرد الغائب إذا كان الفعل منتهيا بـ" y "
مسبوقة بحرف ساكن وذلك بعد حذف الـ " y "

(I hurry , He hurries)

أما إذا كانت الـ " y " مسبوقة بحرف علة (متحرك) فنضيف الـ " s " دون أي تغيير .

I pray . He prays.

Usage الاستخدام :

-To express a state or a fact. يعبر عن الحقيقة

(ex): The sun rises in the East .

- To express a habit or a repeated action.

يعبر عن عادة أو فعل متكرر الحدوث

ex : He plays football every Friday .

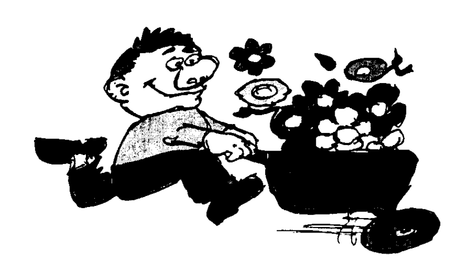
ex: He visits his grandfather every week.

Negation النفي :

They play – They do not play. He drinks - He does not drink .

Interrogative السؤال :

They play - Do they play ? He drinks - Does he drink?



Ex(20): Choose:

1- The young man (talks - talk - talking) to his father every day.
2- Heba (did - do - does) her work properly every week.
3- My brother always (plays - playing - play) in the park on holidays.
4- There (are - were - was) many persons on the island on Friday.
5- This boy (went - goes - go) to the zoo in the afternoon.
6- Every morning my father (read - reads - reading) the papers.
7- She (hurry - hurried - hurries) to work every morning.

EX(21): Rewrite each sentence as the instruction between brackets: اعد كتابة هذه الجمل طبقا للتعليمات

1. I don't like your friends. (positive).
2. We want the money (negative).
3. Does she play in the garden? (positive).
4. She writes with her left hand. (Negative question).
5. He comes to school by bus. (question).
6. They walk to school everyday. (negative).
7. Does your sister play with you at home. (positive).
8. I wash my hands before I eat. (negative question).
9. You begin your work early in the morning. (question).
10. She walks to school all alone. (negative question).

2 - The Simple Past Tense

الماضي البسيط يعبر عن فعل حدث في الوقت الماضي ويتكون من :
(المصدر فقط) (التصريف الأول للفعل) بإضافة (d/ed/ied) مع كل الضمائر
أو استخدام التصريف الثاني من الأفعال الشاذة

The usage: الاستخدام

Positive	Negative	Question
I You We They played. He She It	I You We They didn't play. He She It	I You We Did they play? He She It

- You can use the past simple tense when you talk about.
- An action فعل happened in the past يعبر عن فعل حدث في الماضي .

The form:-

	+ d	+ ed	+ ied
i	Saved	Washed	Cried
We	Live-	Pass--	Fry--
You	Love-	Fix--	Try--
They	Like-	....	Marry--
He (the man)	....	....	....
She (the girl)	....	....	....
It (the cat)	....	....	....

Conjugations of some verbs:

Watch	يشاهد	**Watched**	**Watched**
Like	يحب	**Liked**	**Liked**
Cry	يصرخ	**Cried**	**Cried**
Think	يفكر	**Thought**	**Thought**
Go	يذهب	**Went**	**Gone**
See	يرى	**Saw**	**Seen**
Put	يضع	**Put**	**Put**
Shut	يغلق	**Shut**	**Shut**
Read	يقرأ	**Read (red)**	**Read (red)**

The related words to the past simple tense are:-

ملحوظة :

يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع الكلمات الزمنية الدالة على الماضي .

Yesterday أمس	**Ago** منذ	**in the past** في الماضي
Last night في الليلة الماضية	**last week** الأسبوع الماضي	**last month**
Last summer	**last year**	**Once (upon a time)**



Form :

يتكون من التصريف الثاني من الفعل - في حالة الأفعال المنتظمة يضاف " ed. " لمصدر الفعل .

Ex: walk - walked   discover - discovered

وإذا كان الفعل المنتظم ينتهي بـ " e" يضاف " d" فقط .

Ex: believe - believed   explode - exploded

وإذا كان الفعل المنظم ينتهي بـ "Y" مسبوقة بحرف ساكن تحذف الـ " Y " وتضاف " ied "

ex : study - studied   worry - worried

أما الأفعال الغير منتظمة فليست لها أي قاعدة .

ex : write - wrote   blow - blew

Use :

1. we use it for an action that happened in the past

حدث تم في الماضي

ex : He traveled to Europe last week .

2. Past habit or custom

عادة في الماضي

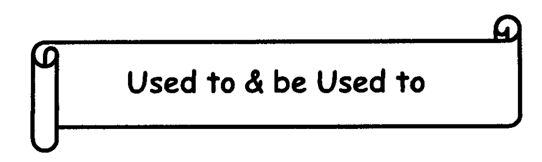
Ex : When I was young , I got full marks in English.

Negation النفي :

He went to school - He didn't go to school .

Interrogative الاستفهام :

He went to school- Did he go to school ?



Used to & be Used to

- Used to + Infinitive is used to express a habit in the past that does not exist now.

تعبر عن العادة في الماضي وهى غير موجودة الآن.

-I used to work as a postman before I joined the army.

-He used to walk to work, but now he has a car.

-She didn't use to work as a nurse but she does now.

- To be used to + gerund means to be in the habit of:

يأتى بعدها اسم الفاعل V + ing وتعبر عن العادة الموجودة الآن

-She is used to staying up late.

-They are used to receiving gifts (presents).

-I am used to living in the country (village).

-He is used to playing tennis nowadays.

EX(22): rewrite the following sentences as required between brackets:

1. He washed his hands. (question).
2. She enjoyed the party. (negative).
3. Did you see the film? (positive).
4. She felt better. (negative question).
5. They arrived in time. (question).
6. Did he hear the noise? (positive).
7. He didn't understand the lesson. (positive).
8. He scored a goal. (negative question).
9. Did he study the poem. (positive).
10. Did they win the match? (negative).

Ex(23): Correct these sentences:

1. The man (drive-drove - driving) his car softly this morning.
2. Heba (do) her work properly yesterday.
3. My brother (play- played : playing) in the park.
4. This child (drank - drunk - drink) milk in the past.
5. Three years ago there (were - was - are) many persons on the island.
6. Yesterday all boys (go - went - are going) to the zoo.
7. This morning my father (reads - is reading -read) the papers.

EX(24): Use (used to / be used to):-

1. She is used to (sleep - sleeping - sleeps) early.
2. He used to (work - working - works) at night.
3. They are used to (receive - receiving - receives) guests.
4. She used to (wear - wearing - wears) new dresses.
5. We used to (live - living - lives) by the sea.
6. Father is used to (get up - getting up - gets up) early every day.
7. He used to (asks - asking - ask) silly questions.
8. I am used to (cook - cooks - cooking) my own food.
9. Mother used to (have - having - has) long hair.
10. He is a hunter. He used to (carrying - carries - carry)



المستقبل البسيط يعبر عن فعل سوف يحدث في المستقبل ويتكون من :
(المصدر فقط) (التصريف الأول للفعل) بإضافة (shall / will) قبلة

The usage : الاستخدام

Positive	Negative	Question
I	I	I
You	You	You
We	We	We
They will eat.	They won't (will not) eat.	Will they eat?
He	He	He
She	She	She
It	It	It

To talk about future you can use
(am - is - are) going to + V stem.
Shall / Will + V stem.

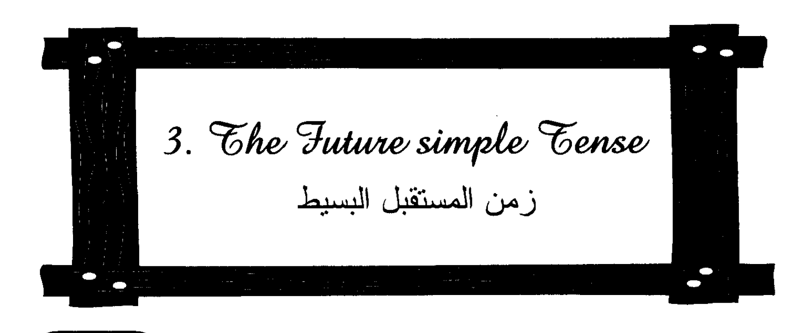
She's going to have dinner out.	What is she going to do?
I'll pick you up.	Where shall I pick you up?
She'll be furious (angry).	Will she be furious?
I won't forget.	Yes, she will / no, she won't.

In the future	الحالات التي تحتاج إلى تعبيرات في زمن المستقبل
He will write a book soon.	Predictions /Decisions توقع / نية
He will be writing this time tomorrow.	Arranged things - actions for a time. خطط
He will have written by next Monday.	Completed actions in f uture by a certain time
He is going to write a book	Suggestions - intentions اقتراح / النية
We are traveling to Paris to night.	Preparing for traveling تجهيز للسفر

For example:

1. **What are you going to do this evening?**
   I am going to study geography. But I'm not going to watch TV.
2. **Where is he going to travel?**
   He's going to Paris. But he isn't going to travel to London.
3. **When are they going to leave?**
   They are going to leave at six o'clock.
   They aren't going to stay more.
4. **When will they go to play football?**
   They will go to play it tomorrow
   but they won't come late.
5. **What shall we do?**
   We shall study English but we shan't waste time.





Form :

A. will (shall) + infinitive المصدر

He will (He'll) go. يستخدم للتعبير عن تنبؤ عما سيحدث في المستقبل.

Use :

Ex : They will visit us tomorrow.

ويأتي مع الكلمات الزمنية التي تعبر عن المستقبل مثل :

Tomorrow	Next Friday	Next year
Next week	Next month	Next ------
In the future	Soon	

B . (am/ is / are) going to+ مصدر

ex: He is going to read.

Use:- يستخدم للتعبير عن تخطيط لعمل معين في المستقبل مثل

Ex : He is going to spend the weekend in Alex .

Structural focus:

• Present tenses to express future:	• He's coming in at six.
• Present progressive to express a future event which is planned	• He's meeting a client at five.
• Regular or timetabled	• The train leaves at six tomorrow.
Future simple.	• First we find a place to camp, and then we put up the tents.
	• Will / shall + stem.
	• Am - is - are + going to.........

Unless = If not

If you don't hurry, you'll miss the train.

= Unless you hurry , you'll miss the train .



Ex(25): Choose the correct answer:

1- If she (had / has / have / will have) time, she will visit us.

2- What shall we do if the taxi (will not come / doesn't come / didn't come / wouldn't come)?

3- If I (don't / didn't / wont/ wouldn't)like your ideas, I'd say so.

4- If they (don't / didn't / wont/ wouldn't) agree with me, I'll go to the director.

5- If I (am /were / would be / have been) you, I'd take the money

6- If you had to live in another country , where (do / will / would / did) you go ?

7- I'm going to scream if you (don't /won't / didn't / wouldn't) stop that noise .

8- Unless you offer him more money , he (doesn't/ didn't /wouldn't /won't) sell you the car .

9- I wouldn't go out if it (rains / rained / has rained / had rained).

10 - You won't leave unless you (finish / finished / had finished / will finish) your work.

EX(26): Write the correct form of (going to / will / be+ ing) :

1. When .... you (finish) the report?
2. They .... (Not be) back before next week.
3. What .... you (buy) for your mother on her birthday?
4. He .... (Spent) few weeks in Italy.
5. She .... (Give) her friend a book next week.
6. We .... (Built) a new house in two years.
7. We .... (Have) a party next month.
8. How many people .... you (invite) to the party?
9. Why .... you (move) to this new flat?
10. The London plane .... (Land) in few minutes.

4. The Present Continuous Tense
زمن المضارع المستمر

The usage الاستخدام

Positive	Negative	Question
I You We They are reading. He She It	I You We They aren't reading. He She It	I You We Are they reading? He She It

Formation, التكوين

Am (is / are) + (verb - ing)

He is opening the door.

ملحوظة :

1- عند إضافة "ing " للفعل المنتهى بـ " e" تحذف ال" e"

Ride —— riding **bite —— biting**

2- إما إذا كان الفعل منتهيا بـ " ee " فلا يحدث أي تغيير .

agree ——— agreeing

3- الفعل المكون من مقطع واحد ويحتوى في منتصفه على حرف

متحرك يضعف الحرف الأخير عند إضافة " ing "

Ex : sit —— sitting let ——letting

4- الفعل المنتهى بحرف ساكن " l " تتضاعف عند إضافة " ing "

travel ——— traveling

Usage :

1- An action happening now . فعل مستمر حدوثه الآن

Ex . They are eating now .

2- It is used for future plans يستخدم للتعبير عن خطط للمستقبل

Ex : He is traveling to Europe next week .

ملاحظات :

يستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر مع الكلمات التي تدل على الوقت الحالي مثل :

Now الآن	at the present time	at the present time
Look انظر	Listen أنصت	Smell
Watch احترس	Take care!	

يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع الكلمات الدالة على استمرار حدوث الفعل وقت التكلم :

Ex : look ! He is jumping over a fence .

Negative , النفي:

"not بعد verb to be "

He is walking – He is not walking

Interrogative , الاستفهام :

نقدم " verb to be " على الفاعل

He is walking. Is he walking?

EX(27): Insert the correct form - simple present or present continuous :

1- We never (expect).........many presents for our birthday but this year father (give) .... us a cheque, instead.

2- Peter seldom (drink) Pepsi with his meals . He (take) water generally.

3- The sky (get) dark down.

4- He (sleep) right now.

5- Listen! What language they (speak).

6- When ice is heated it (melt).

7- He (not see) her very often.

8- Now he is old and (stay) at home.

9- Father (rest) at home every afternoon.

10- You (ever walk) in the rain?



Exercises

Ex(28): Choose the correct answer :

1- He is a good servant but he always (break/ breaks / is broken /breaking) things .
2- In winter it (get/getting / in getting / gets) dark early.
3- It (get / getting /is getting / gets) dark at the moment .
4- He (take / takes / is taking) a long time to answer my letters .
5- Health (come / coming / is coming / comes) before every thing .
6- Wars (send / sends / sending / are sending) prices up.
7- What (you are doing / are you doing / you do / did you do) this evening?
8- Listen! He (is sung / is singing / sang /will sing) a good song .
9- He usually (wears/ wearing / is wearing / is worn) a hat but he (wear /wearing /is wearing / is worn) a cap now.
10- Ahmed (isn't / doesn't / don't / mustn't) work in a small old building, he is working in a big new one.
11- What (they do / they are / do they / are they) drink every morning?
12- What (you are / are you / you have / have you) doing, Ali?
13- Oh look! He (doesn't / don't / isn't / hasn't) do any work.
14- He (is washing / is washed / wash / could wash) the car now; he (wash / washes / washed / can wash) it every weekend .
15- She (writes / writing/ write / is written) to her parent on Friday. She (writes / writing / is writing / is written) one at the moment .

The Past Continuous Tense

5- زمن الماضي المستمر

The usage الاستخدام :

Positive	Negative	Question
I You We They were going home. He She It	I You We They were not going He She It	I You We were they going? He She It

Formation , التكوين

To be (in the past) + (verb - ing)

He was reading

They were drinking

Use :

1- To express an action that was going on at a certain time in the past . يعبر عن فعل كان مستمرا في وقت معين في الماضي

Yesterday , he was watching a good film on T.V

2- When an action interrupts another in the past, we use the past simple tense and the past continuou tense in one sentence .

يستخدم عندما يقطع حدث أصغر قصير حدث أطول في جملة واحدة .

3- The past continuous is used for the longer action .

يستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن حدث طويل .

I was reading when my friend came yesterday .

(القراءة استغرقت وقت أطول)

لاحظ :

أن الماضي المستمر يأتي قبل " **when** " في المثال السابق

Negation , النفي :

She was cooking the food

she was not cooking the food.

Interrogative , الاستفهام :

She was cooking the food

Was she cooking the food?



Ex(29): Choose the correct answer :

1- Armstrong (lands / landed/ was landing / was landed) on the moon in 1969 .

2- They (make / were making / made / were made) a journey to Europe last year . It (take / takes / took / was taking) ten weeks .

3- When (did his car break / was his car breaking / broke his car / his car broken) down ?

4- I (wasn't telephoning / didn't telephone/ not telephoned / wasn't telephoning) him yesterday because I was busy .

5- Yesterday, he (drove / was driven / was driving / had driven) to the station when it (begins / has begun / was beginning / began) to rain.

6- While he (climbs / is climbing / was climbing / has climbed) the tree , he fell down .

7- The washing machine (breaks/ broke / was breaking / has broken) down while mother (washed / wash / has washed / was washing) yesterday .

8- I (walked / was walking / have walked / was walked) to school when an accident took place .

9- When the teacher entered, they (ate / wear eaten / were eating / would eat).

10- They were playing football when the ball (was breaking / was broken / breaks / broke) the window.

11- Who (climbed / did climb/ was climbed / was climbing) Mount Everest in 1953 ؟

12- What (they were doing / they did / did they do / were they doing) when the teacher entered?

13- We (know / not know / didn't know / haven't known) that matter when we were young.

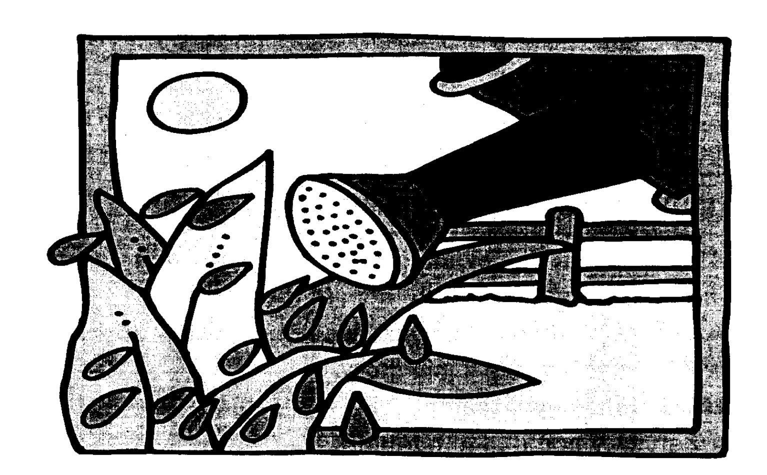
14- She was moving when she (spills / spilled / was spilled / was spilling) the paint .

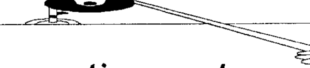
15- The branch (was not / didn't / hadn't / wouldn't) break although he sat on it.

5. Past continuous Tense

While As Just as	**Heba was reading**	**Her father came.**
	[Past continuous]	[Past simple]

Heba was reading	When	**Her father came.**
She was cooking	While	**Her mother was washing.**
[Past continuous]		[Past simple & continuous]





6 - The future continuous tense

المستقبل المستمر يعبر عن فعل سوف يحدث في المستقبل ويستمر لمدة من الوقت ويتكون من :
(المصدر فقط) (التصريف الأول للفعل) بإضافة (shall be- ing / will be - ing) قبلة

The usage الاستخدام :

Positive	Negative	Question
I You We They will be waiting. He She It	I You We They will not be waiting. He She It	I You We Will they be waiting? He She It

الكلمات التي تعبر عن المستقبل البسيط :

Tomorrow	next Friday	Next year
Next week	Next month	Next ....
In the future	Soon	At 7 o'clock tonight

Ex(30): Choose the right word(s) :

1. At six o'clock this evening they (wait - will wait - will be waiting) us to go with them to the party.
2. At the same time next Friday we (read - will read - will be reading) the same story.
3. He (watches - will watch - will be watching) TV . When they come to him tonight.

7. The Present Perfect Tense

زمن المضارع التام

I have swum He has fallen down She has written a letter	I have not swum He has not fallen down She has not written a letter.	Have I swum? Has he fallen down? What has she written?

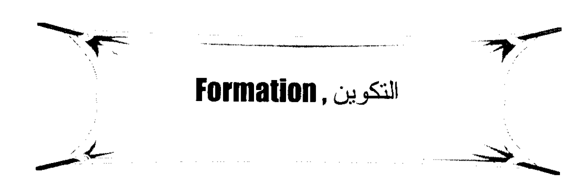
❁ Words to be used with the present perfect tense.

Already	Just / yet	Since
for	Ever	Never
lately	So far	Recently

Examples :

- **Have you ever spoken French language?**
- **Yes, I have just / already spoken it.**
- **Yes, I have spoken it since 1995.**
- **------------------------------ for 5 years.**
- **------------------------------ lately.**
- **------------------------------ recently.**
- **No, I haven't spoken it yet.**
- **---------------- yet --------- .**
- **No, I have never spoken it.**

Positive	Negative	Question
I have gone	I haven't gone	I
You	You	You
We	We	We
They.	They	Have they gone?
He has gone	He has not	He
She	She	Has She gone?
It	It	It



Have (has) + past participle

I have finished work.

He has written his letter.

Use :

To express an action completed a short time ago

حدث تم منذ زمن قريب

Ex :- He has just entered the class .

He has already written the letter

OR

He has written the letter already

يمكن أن تستخدم just , already عند التعبير عن حدث تم منذ وقت قريب

ملاحظة أن تأتى **just** قبل التصريف الثالث أما في already تأتي قبل التصريف الثالث للفعل أو في نهاية الجملة كما في المثالين السابقين .

1- **An action continued from the past up to the present .**

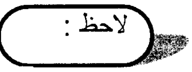
حدث وقع في الماضي وما زال مستمرا حتى الوقت الحاضر ويمكن أن يأتي مع الكلمات :

since , for كما في الأمثلة :

She has been in Alex. Since 1960.

(تعطى معنى أنها لا زالت تعيش للآن بالإسكندرية)

She has been in Alex. for eighteen years .



الفرق بين since , for فبعد since يأتي وقت محدد لبداية الفعل .

أما for فيأتي بعدها المدة أو الفترة التي يحدث فيها الفعل .

2- **It is used with " yet " / " recently " / " ever "**

يستخدم مع الكلمات المذكورة .

a. **He has not received the money yet.** **لم يستلم نقوده بعد حتى الآن .**

b. **She has recently arrived.** **وصلت منذ وقت قريب .**

c. **Have you ever seen the pyramids?** **هل رأيت الأهرام ذات مرة.**

Negation: النفي

He has stayed here _ He has not stayed here .

Interrogative : الاستفهام

He has stayed here - Has he stayed here ?

Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't



8. Past perfect

الماضي التام يعبر عن فعل حدث قبل فعل آخر في الماضي ويتكون من (had + التصريف الثالث للفعل)

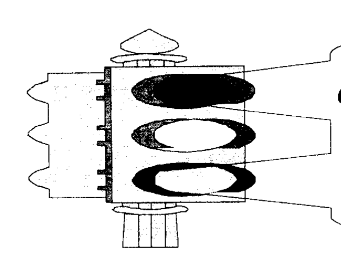
Positive	Negative	Question
I You We They had gone. He She It	I You We They hadn't gone. He She It	I You We Had they gone? He She It

He had finished work. They had arrived	Before When	He went out. The food was ready.

They didn't leave She slept My father came	Until After As soon as	They had met him. She had eaten dinner. We had finished work.

- After we had had our dinner, we went out for a walk.
- The football match had come to an end before I reached the field.
- He said he had seen that film before. (indirect speech)
- He found the book, which he had lost last week.
- The teacher was angry because the boys hadn't learned their lessons.
- The train had just left when I arrived at the station.

As soon as	Before
After	When
Until	



9-The Future Perfect tense

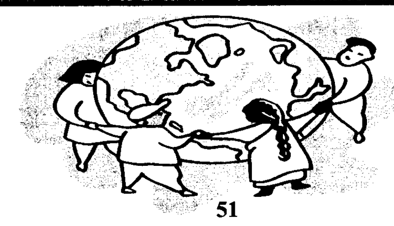
المستقبل التام يعبر عن فعل سوف يحدث في المستقبل ويتم حدوثه في وقت معين في المستقبل ويتكون من :

(shall have- P.P / will have P.P)

The usage: الاستخدام

Positive	Negative	Question
I You We They will have built it. He She It	I You We They will not have built it He She It	I You We will they have--? He She It

By next week	By tomorrow	By 2005
By 5 o'clock this evening	By the end of the year	When they come
Before noon		



10. The Present Perfect Continuous

المضارع التام المستمر يعبر عن فعل يحدث في المضارع ويستمر لمدة من الزمن ويتم حدوثه في وقت معين ويتكون من :

(have been - ing / has been - ing)

The usage: الاستخدام

Positive	Negative	Question
I	**I**	**I**
You	**You**	**You**
We	**We**	**We**
They have been living	**They have not been living**	**Have they been --?**
He	**He**	**He**
She	**She**	**She**
It	**It**	**It**

تركيز القاعدة البيانية :

Present perfect progressive	**He has been visiting the area for five months.** **What have you been doing for the last few weeks?**

المضارع التام المستمر

Formation , التكوين

Has (have) + been + (verb - ing)

He has been learning.

They have been working.

The usage: الاستخدام

يستخدم للتعبير عن فعل بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمرا حتى الوقت الحاضر ودائما يؤكد أن الفعل استمر لفترة طويلة من الزمن .

He has been repairing the radio set for 3 hours.

غالبا ما يستخدم زمن المضارع التام المستمر مع هذه الكلمات .

For	since	When

All the morning, all the month, all the year, all the time..........

He has been working all the morning .

The student has been standing all the morning as a punishment.

لاحظ :

أن المضارع التام المستمر يهتم بالنشاط وليس بإنجازه أي نتيجته .

He has been running for a long time.

He has run six kilometer ثم قارن

EX(31): correct. Use present perfect or present perfect continuous:

1. It (rain) all day. I wonder when it stops.
2. He (drive) since this morning.
3. She (work) in the kitchen since six o'clock.
4. I (live) here since last March.
5. My father (row) for a long time.
6. I (fly) on an airport many times.
7. How long you (wait) here?
8. I (write) for three hours up till now.
9. I (be) to parties since I came here.
10. The pianist (play) the piano for an hour.

EX(32): Correct. Use past simple or perfect continuous:

1- She (do) homework this month.
2- The work (be) difficult so we got tired.
3- Doctors (learn) a great deal in the last fifty years.
4- No, but they (invent)a mechanical heart.
5- I'm afraid we must drink tea. I (forget) to buy coffee.
6- My brother (have) a small car in 1979.
7- Many garages (sell) good second - handcars in those days.
8- He can't afford (to buy) a new one at that time.
9- I (know) Peter Smith before he got married.
10- Miss Brown (never see) a television programme.

EX(33): Correct. Use past simple, present perfect simple, present perfect continuous:

1- She (not lay) the table for dinner yet.
2- I (beat) him at ping-pong several times.
3- The baby (cry) all night.
4- I (publish) two books so far.
5- He (die) more than 40 years ago.
6- Some one (use) my car. There is no petrol in it.
7- We (miss) the last bus. Now we have to walk home.
8- The match just (begin). You are a little late.
9- He (not smoke) for two weeks. He is trying to give it up.
10- You (do) your home work last night?

EX(34): Choose (since /for) :

1. I have lived in this country (since /for) twelve years.
2. He has been a doctor (since /for) 1987.
3. He has been absent from school (since / for) more than a month.
4. I have been ill (since /for) last Monday.
5. It has rained (since /for) five hours.
6. This servant has worked for us (since /for) he was a boy.
7. I have been awake (since /for) five in the morning.
8. Rasha (had written - has written - wrote) English for two hours
9. He hasn't finished his work (since /for / yet).
10. Shereen hasn't spoken on the phone (since /for) two days.

EX(35): Correct. Use past perfect or past simple :

1. Before it began to rain, I (reach) home.
2. After the game (end), the crowd (leave) the ground.
3. Mary (prepare) the meal before she (visit) her sister in the country.
4. I (break) my leg the previous day, so I couldn't go to school.
5. After the children (go) to bed, the house (be) very quiet.
6. I (give) you the work to do again because you (do) it badly.
7. Peter (have) his dinner in the town last evening when his wife (go) to visit her mother.
8. The train (already go), so (wait) for the next one.
9. I felt a little better after I (take) the medicine.
10. They (spend) all their money and didn't know how to get more.



Ex(36):

1- I don't think the food (has been / had been / was / will be) cooked yet .

2- He (was / has been / had been / was being) ill since he went to Cairo .

3- I (have been looking / had been looking / had looked / was looking) for my pen all day but I haven't found it yet .

4- He is the tallest man I (am ever seen / am ever seeing / had ever seen / have ever seen).

5- He (was searched/ is searched / has been searching / was searching) for a job for a long time but hasn't found one yet

6- That park has been there (since / for / ago / before) two hundred years .

7- I have been here (since / for / ago / yet) ten o'clock .

8- She (has written / has been writing / had written / was written) a letter to a magazine . She hasn't finished it yet.

9- He has been waiting for the bus for an hour but it (didn't arrive /hasn't been arriving / hasn't arrive / hadn't arrived) yet .

10- I (studied / have studied / was studied / have been studying) science for six years , but then I stopped .

11- I (lived / have lived / had lived / was lived) here since I was a little boy .

12- I am tired. I (travelled / was travelling / have been traveling / was travelled) for hours and I have to continue my journey till midnight.

13- I (have been worked / have been working / had worked / was worked) all night so I'm very tired .

14- She (didn't come / hasn't come / hasn't been coming / hadn't come) home yet ; she has been shopping in town since ten o'clock .

15- He (has been waited / had waited / has been waiting / was waited) for his friend but he hasn't come yet .



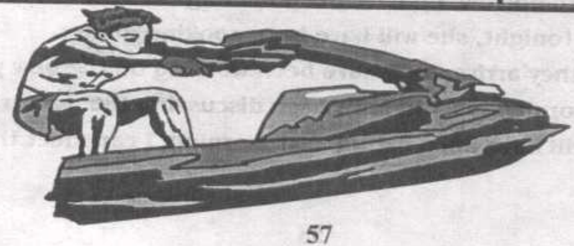
11. The Past Perfect Continuous

الماضي التام المستمر يعبر عن فعل حدث في الماضي و ستمر لمدة من الزمن
وتم حدوثه في وقت معين في الماضي ويتكون من : (hade been - ing)

The usage: الاستخدام

Positive	Negative	Question
I	I	I
You	You	You
We	We	We
They had been going.	They hadn't been going.	Had they been going?
He	He	He
She	She	She
It	It	It

All the time yesterday	All morning	For ages
When he arrived	------------	------------



12. The Future Perfect Continuous

المستقبل التام المستمر يعبر عن فعل سوف يحدث في المستقبل ويستمر لمدة من الزمن ويتم حدوثه في وقت معين في المستقبل ويتكون من :

(shall have been - ing / will have been - ing)

The usage الاستخدام

Positive	Negative	Question
I You We They will have been waiting He She It	I You We They will not have been waiting. He She It	I You We Will they have been waiting? He She It

At this time tomorrow	Till they come	By 8 o'clock

Read These Sentences:

We will have been waiting till they (come) there.
At this time tomorrow, I'll have been reading the rest of the story
By 8 o'clock tonight, she will have been cooking dinner.
By the time they arrive, he'll have been working on the new project.
Tomorrow morning, we will have been discussing the matter.
While they will have been eating next morning, I can meet them.

OPPOSITES-1

اعلي - اسفل	Above	Below
بعد - قبل	After	Before
إلى الأمام - خلف	Ahead	Behind
مستيقظ - نائم	Awake	Asleep
بعيد عن - في اتجاه	Away from	Towards
سيئ - جيد	Bad	Good
بطريقة سيئة - بطريقة حسنة	Badly	Nicely
جميل - قبيح	Beautiful	Ugly
يبدا - ينهي	Begin	End
افضل - أسوأ	Better	Worse
كبير - صغير	Big	Small
اسود - ابيض	Black	White
مغلق - خالي	Blocked	Cleared
يشتري - يبيع	Buy	Sell
مهتم ب - مهمل	Careful	Careless
رخيص - غالي	Cheap	Expensive
نظيف - قذر	Clean	Dirty
ماهر - غبي	Clever	Stupid
بارد - ساخن	Cold	Hot
يأتي - يذهب	Come	Go
صح - خطأ	Correct	Wrong
خطير - آمن	Dangerous	Safe
الموت - الحياة	Death	Life
عميق - ضحل	Deep	Shallow
صعب - سهل	Difficult	Easy
اسفل - اعلي	Down	Up
جاف - مبلل	Dry	Wet
فارغ - مليء	Empty	Full



IRREGULAR VERBS :

المعني باللغة العربية	INFINITIVE	PAST	P.P.
يكلف	Cost	Cost	Cost
يقطع	Cut	Cut	Cut
يضرب	Hit	Hit	Hit
يؤذي	Hurt	Hurt	Hurt
يترك	Let	Let	Let
يضع	Put	Put	Put
يقرأ	Read	Read (red)	Read (red)
يبدأ	Set off	Set off	Set off
يغلق	Shut	Shut	Shut
يشق	Split	Split	Split
ينتشر	Spread	Spread	Spread
يلحق-يمسك	Catch	Caught	Caught
يعلم	Teach	Taught	Taught
يحضر	Bring	Brought	Brought
يشتري	Buy	Bought	Bought
يحارب	Fight	Fought	Fought
يبحث عن	Seek	Sought	Sought
يفكر	Think	Thought	Thought
يعرف	Know	Knew	Known
يهب	Blow	Blew	Blown
ينمو	Grow	Grew	Grown
يرمي	Throw	Threw	Thrown
يطير	Fly	Flew	Flown
يرسم	Draw	Drew	Drawn
يعرض	Show	Showed	Shown

يبدأ	Begin	Began	Begun
يشرب	Drink	Drank	Drunk
يرن	Ring	Rang	Rung
يغني	Sing	Sang	Sung
يغرق	Sink	Sank	Sunk
يسبح	Swim	Swam	Swum
يشعر	Feel	Felt	Felt
يترك	Leave	Left	Left
يشم	Smell	Smelt	Smelt
يركع	Kneel	Knelt	Knelt
يتهجي	Spell	Spelt	Spelt
يحفظ	Keep	Kept	Kept
ينام	Sleep	Slept	Slept
يكنس	Sweep	Swept	Swept
يقرض	Lend	Lent	Lent
يثني- يلوي	Bend	Bent	Bent
يرسل	Send	Sent	Sent
يقضي	Spend	Spent	Spent
يبني	Build	Built	Built
يعض	Bite	Bit	Bitten
يخفي	Hide	Hid	Hidden
يقود	Drive	Drove	Driven
يركب	Ride	Rode	Ridden
ينهض - يشرق	Rise	Rose	Risen
يكتب	Write	Wrote	Written

يستيقظ	Wake	Woke	Woken
يكسر	Break	Broke	Broken
يتحدث	Speak	Spoke	Spoken
يسرق	Steal	Stole	Stolen
يتجمد	Freeze	Froze	Frozen
يختار	Choose	Chose	Chosen
يأخذ	Take	Took	Taken
يهز	Shake	Shook	Shaken

يطعم	Feed	Fed	Fed
يقابل	Meet	Met	Met
يرشد إلي	Lead	Led	Led
يهرب	Flee	Fled	Fled
يسرع	Speed	Sped	Sped
يحرق	Burn	Burnt	Burnt
يتعلم	Learn	Learnt	Learnt
يعني	Mean	Meant	Meant
يحلم	Dream	Dreamt	Dreamt
يسمع	Hear	Heard	Heard
يبيع	Sell	Sold	Sold
يخبر	Tell	Told	Told
يمزق	Tear	Tore	Torn
يرتدي	Wear	Wore	Worn
يجد	Find	Found	Found
يربط	Bind	Bound	Bound
يأتي	Come	Came	Come
يصبح	Become	Became	Become
يقول	Say	Said	Said
يدفع	Pay	Paid	Paid
يبيض	Lay	Laid	Laid
يحصل علي	Get	Got	Got
يفوز	Win	Won	Won
يفقد	Lose	Lost	Lost
يطلق النار	Shoot	Shot	Shot
يقف	Stand	Stood	Stood
يجري	Run	Ran	Run
يذهب	Go	Went	Gone
يأكل	Eat	Ate	Eaten
يعطي	Give	Gave	Given
يقع	Fall	Fell	Fallen
يحفر	Dig	Dug	Dug
يضيء	Light	Lit	Lit
يمسك	Hold	Held	Held
يصنع	Make	Made	Made
يري	See	Saw	Seen
يجلس	Sit	Sat	Sat
يكون	Am	Was	Been
يكون	Is	Was	Been
يكون	Are	Were	Been
يملك	Has	Had	Had
يملك	Have	Had	Had

 The modal verbs 

Positive	Negative	Question
He should call a doctor.	He shouldn't	Should he call?
I ought to call a doctor.	ought not to call a doctor.	Ought we to call?
He might swallow it.	He might not swallow it.	Might he swallow It?
He could fall.	He could not fall.	Could he fall?

Some Model Verbs

(1) May & Might :

May - expresses that something is possible

تعبر عن شئ ممكن حدوثه في الوقت الحاضر .

Ex: He may be at home now .

Might - express that something is possible

تعبر عن شئ ممكن حدوثه في الماضي .

Ex: He didn't come. He might be in Alex.

can & could :

" can" expressed that someone has the ability to do something .

تعبر عن أن شخصا ما لديه القدرة أن يفعل شيئا .

Ex: He can drive a car. يستطيع ...

"could : " is the past of" can "

Ex: When he was young, he could swim in the sea.

كان يستطيع .

(2) Must & should :

"Must " expresses obligation تعبر عن إلزام.

Ex: You must do the exercise or you'll be punished.

(يجب)

يمكن أن تستخدم have to بدلا من must بمعنى الإلزام وخاصة إذا كان مفروضا عليه من الخارج (من مدرسة / والده / رئيسه ......)

وتستخدم have to في الثلاث أزمنة كالآتي :

Ex: I have to do my homework now. (في المضارع)

I had to stay at school till 4 o'clock yesterday. (في الماضي)

I will have to finish work by 6 o'clock. (فى المستقبل)

Use : الاستخدام

We use this type for situations that are unreal. We imagine a result in the present or future.

تستخدم هذا النوع للمواقف الغير حقيقية حيث تتخيل النتيجة لهذا الفرض في المضارع أو المستقبل .

Structural focus:

Present deductions: الاستنتاج في المضارع	They must be rich. They can't have a car.
Past deductions (to say that something is / is not logical) الاستنتاج في الماضي	He can't have been the tall man. (0%) It might have been the man at the door. (20%) She may have taken the money. (40%) They must have eaten much. (90%)

EX(37): complete with (can - could - be able to) :

1. He .... drive but he hasn't got a license.
2. My granny was very clever. She .... make all her dresses.
3. I can't speak Chinese. I've never .... speak it.
4. I used to .... play boxing but I can't do it now.
5. I haven't .... eat sleep recently.
6. Nagy is a very good runner. He .... beat anyone.
7. The doctors .... save the baby before his mother died.
8. .... you play the guitar?
9. Are you .... to play any outdoor games?
10. I'm afraid I .... not give you any money right now.

Ex(38): (3)Must & Have to :

Fill in using (must or have to - will have to - had to):

1. They .... do the best they could.
2. I .... go to hospital tomorrow.
3. What time .... you get up? I can get up when I like.
4. I .... work on Sunday.
5. Can't you finish the exercise later? No, I ...... finish it now
6. Can I eat fish, doctor? Yes, but you .... eat too much.
7. I .... go shopping tomorrow.
8. I ....take the baby to the doctor yesterday.
9. Nagy is lucky: he .... study everyday.
10. According to the law, a driver .... have a driving license.

Ex(39): Put (should - ought to - must - or the right form of "have to"). Use negatives or question if necessary:

1. We didn't know the way, so we .... ask a policeman.
2. .... the rich help the poor?
3. .... he go to the bed early?
4. .... I ask him first?
5. When I was at school, I .... to wear a uniform.
6. When I was in the army, I .... keep my hair short.
7. .... you come this way?
8. You .... see "the Star War". It's a very good film.
9. The dress doesn't suit you. You .... buy another.
10. I missed the last bus, so I .... walk home.

Ex(40): (4)May & might :

Put may or might in the blanks:

1. .... I speak to you for a moment?
2. I'm sorry, I need mine. He .... have it tomorrow if he likes.
3. .... John borrow your book, Peter?
4. The newspapers say the railway men .... go on strike today.
5. .... I ring you shortly after ten o'clock.
6. He usually rings up. The office phone ...... be out of order, of course.
7. .... I ask you for the next dance?
8. .... we help you?
9. David says that Peter .... come round this afternoon.
10. .... she get up and sit by the fire?

Ex(40): (5)Need + infinitive :

Write the correct form of need to complete these sentences:

(needn't play - don't need to play)

1. Mother says we ... wait for her, she'll go by bus. (negative)
2. You .... ring the bell; I have a key. (negative)
3. You ...... to have a hair cut before the school year. (positive)
4. .... I .... to book tickets the final Cup?
5. You .... drive fast; we have plenty of time.
6. .... I tell him everything?
7. I have told him that he .... to study more.
8. You .... do all the exercise. Ten sentences will be enough.
9. You .... write to him for he will be here tomorrow.
10. You .... to practice more exercise to lose weight.

Ex(42): Rewrite these sentences using the correct form of need. It will be necessary to change some words :

1. How much money should we have for the journey?

   How much do we need for the journey?
2. The baby is hungry. I think it's time to feed him.

   The baby needs feeding.
3. How many days should I have to finish the job?
4. The battery is flat. It's time to charge it.
5. It is important for this exam. That we should have more time.
6. How much food should we have for the party?
7. These windows are dirty. They should be cleaned immediately.
8. The teacher says that I should have more practice.
9. I should have more time to write the reports.
10. The watch should be repaired.

Ex(43): (6)Need in the past :

Write didn't need to or needn't have and the correct form of the verb to complete the following sentences :

1. You .... (water) the flowers, for it is going to rain.
2. I .... (go), because vistors came to us.
3. I .... (write) to him because he phoned me shortly.
4. He .... (buy) such a large house. He has no children.
5. I .... (translate) for him because he understands French.
6. We .... (walk). He took us in his car.
7. We .... (open) our cases for we didn't stop at the frontier.
8. We .... (change) trains.
9. He .... (work). He is very rich.
10. I .... (cut) the grass myself. My brother did it.

Ex(44): Put (should - ought to - may - might) in the past tense and correct the verbs between brackets :

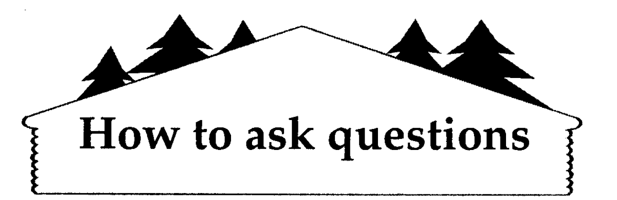
1. Nagla .... (go) to the dentist's yesterday, but she didn't.
2. I really .... (write) to you.
3. If the book isn't on the shelf, someone .... (Borrow) it.
4. We .... (bring) a map. Now we we're lost.
5. The accident was her fault. She ....(not drive)so fast.
6. This meat isn't done. You .... (cook) it longer.
7. Why did you her go along? Some one .... (go) with her.
8. We'll miss the train. We .... (leave) earlier.
9. I don't know where father has gone. He .... (go) shopping.
10. You .... (ask) her permission before you borrowed it.

Ex(45): Complete with (could - would - must + perfect infinitive) :

1. Tom .... (win) the race if he hadn't been injured.
2. He was lucky when he fell off the stairs. He .... (hurt) himself.
3. Why did you stay at a hotel? You .... (stay) with us.
4. Why didn't Laila apply for the job? She .... (get) it.
5. If I know of your trouble, I .... (help) you.
6. I .... (be) on time if I hadn't missed the bus.
7. The streets are wet. It .... (rain) in the night.
8. I didn't hear anything. I .... (be) asleep.
9. If you had gone to the exhibition, you .... (enjoy) it.
10. You look pleased. You .... (have) some good news.

EX(46): Rewrite these sentences according to the instructions given:

1. Hany can book the tickets for us. (question)
2. We must invite Hala and Hisham. (question)
3. They can book our tickets (question)
4. They can have a holiday for a month (negative)
5. You can do the exercise. (Negative question)
6. He might go with us (negative)
7. We must pay for the tickets. (question)
8. You can show me the way to the museum. (question)
9. He can help me. (negative)
10. You can talk to the manager for me. (question)



How to ask questions

A) Yes / No questions:

1- Modal verb + inf., / stem

الأفعال الناقصة تسبق الفاعل في حالة السؤال ويتبعها مصدر الفعل الأساسي :

Can	Will	Shall	May	Must
Could	Would	Should	Might	Had to

Hassan can swim. Can Hassan swim?

2- Verb to have:-

Has	He has got a new jacket.	Has he got.....?
Have	They have washed the clothes.	Have they washed ..?
Had	We had finished the exercise.	Had we ....?

3- (Verb to be) :-

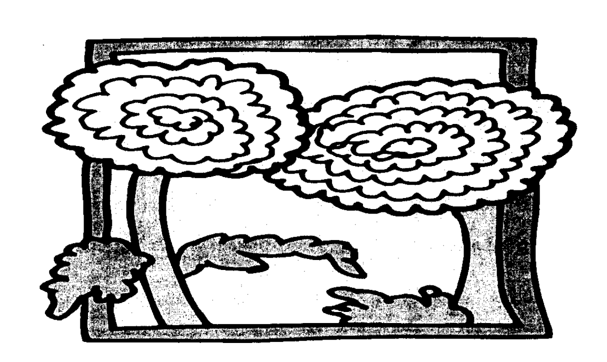
Am / Is	Are	V +ing	He is reading.	Is he reading...?
Was	Were		The boys are playing.	Are the .....?

4- Main verbs :-

Do	Does	• The pupils read books. • My father likes bananas.	Do .... ? Does ....?
Did		• We opened that door .	Did ....?

A) Wh / Questions :-

Who / whon ?	من	Who took the pen?
What ?	ماذا	What's your name?
Where ?	أين	Where is the book?
Which ?	أيها	Which do you like tea or coffee?
Why ?	لماذا	Why did he take the pen?
Whose ?	ملك من هذا / هذه	Whose pen is it? It's Zainab's.
When ?	متى	When does the train arrive?
How ?	كيف	How can you make tea?
How many?	كم عدد	**How many doors are there in your class?**
How long ?	كم المدة	How long does the journey take?
How long ?	كم طول	How long is the bed?
How old ?	كم عمر	How old is your father?
How high ?	كم ارتفاع	How high is the wall?
How much ?	كم ثمن	How much is the book?
How good ?	ما مدى إجادتك	How good is your English?
How far ?	كم بعد	How far is your house from school?





used to ask about the length of animals and things or length of time.

- How long is the Suez Canal? It's bout 165km., long.
- How long is the crocodile? It's 9 meters.
- How long does it take you to get to the club? 2hours.



used to ask bout length of people and animals.

- How tall is Asmaa? She's only 1 meter.
- How tall is this giraffe? It's eleven meters tall.



used to ask bout weight.

- How heavy is this box? It's 20 Kilos .
- How heavy is Ahmed? He's 40 Kilos.



used to ask bout speed.

- How fast was he driving? 80 km. an hour.
- How fast can you run? 20 km an hour.
- How fast is a plane? 1000 km an hour.



used to ask about height of things.

- How high is this building? It's 50 meters.



used to ask about uncountable quantity or price.

- How much milk do you drink a day? One kilo.
- How much did you pay for this ball? 12 pounds.



used to ask about number of countable nouns.

- How many brothers have you got? - 2 brothers.

Ex(47):Fill in the blanks with interrogative pronouns:

1. .... did we do this work for? - For our family.
2. .... rang the bell in the middle of the night? - Ahmad.
3. .... City is most beautiful? - Cairo.
4. .... shall we study our English lesson with? - Our friends.
5. .... garden has tall trees?
6. .... asked too many questions?
7. .... book did they read that story in?
8. .... story did the student like best?
9. .... car is the biggest and fastest?
10. .... are you singing for today?

Ex(48): Make question for these sentences:

1. This box is Peter's.
2. I must keep the book carefully on the shelf every day.
3. They have a machine to do this work.
4. They meet French people at the station.
5. Children like cakes.
6. He sells fresh eggs in the market.
7. They live by the sea happily.
8. It rained yesterday very much.
9. He sleeps too much at night.
10. He met her before she left the town.

Ex(49): Ask questions to which the underlined words can be answers:

1. He spent <u>5 hours</u> there.
2. She ate <u>all the food.</u>
3. He is <u>15 years</u> old.
4. I gave it <u>to him.</u>
5. They went <u>to visit their granny.</u>
6. <u>Aly's</u> suit is black.
7. He has <u>two cars.</u>
8. He is <u>six feet</u> tall.
9. I was born <u>in October.</u>
10. It is for <u>10 pounds.</u>





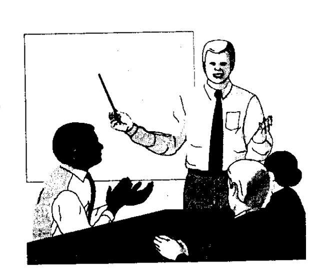
Tag . Questions

1- يستخدم للتأكد من معلومة

2- إذا كانت الجملة في الإثبات يكون السؤال المذيل في النفي أما إذا كانت في النفي يكون السؤال المذيل في الإثبات

Ex:

- **He is a teacher, isn't he?**
- **He doesn't go to school, does he?**
- **I can swim, can't I?**
- **I'm not a doctor, am I?**



Note:-

I'm..,	Aren't I?
He will go..,	Won't ----?
I'd {like / love / prefer / rather}......,	Wouldn't I?
I've ....,	Haven't I?
I'd better / I'd gone (... تصريف ثالث)	Hadn't I?
Open / don't open the door..................,	will you?
Let's go ....,	Shall we?

3- الكلمات الآتية تكون في النفي ولذلك يكون السؤال المذيل في الإثبات

{ never / hardly / scarcely / seldom نادرا }

Ex: He never goes out, does he?

أكمل الأجزاء الناقصة في الأسئلة التالية :

Ex(50): Fill in the missing parts for the following sentences:

(A)	(B)
1. We are teachers, ...?	1. I've never gone to Cairo,....?
2. He is playing,...........................?	2. I'd like a new book,...........?
3. I play football,..........................?	3. I don't get up early ....?
4. She'll go,.................................?	4. Samia broke her leg,..........?
5. He's a student, ...?	5. We won't see Ahmed ,........?
6. We must go,...........................?	6. Shaimaa hasn't seen me,...?
7. He doesn't like cakes,..............?	7. I'm an engineer,................?
8. The boy saw me,......................?	8. Mai gave me a book,.........?
9. He never left Mansoura ,...........?	9. Let's go out ....?
10. The camera cost 300pounds,..?	10. Open the door ,.................?
11. I'm very careful,.....................?	11. He's never eaten cakes ,.....?
12. Mai left our house ,.................?	12. Don't go out ,...................?
13. He's going out now ,...............?	13. She reads a lot of books,......?
14. She used to eat cakes,...........?	14. We've done it ,....................?

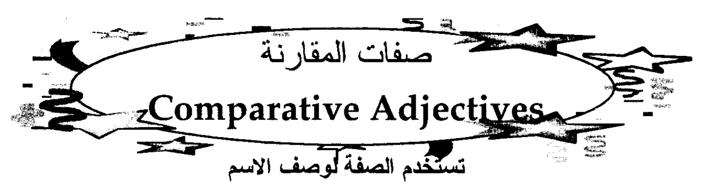
- **أضف سؤال مذيل للتمارين الآتية :**

Ex(51): (Add tag question to the following:

1. **Jack likes ice - cream,...?**
2. **We are learning fast,..?**
3. **James comes by bus,..?**
4. **You didn't like cheese,...?**
5. **We never eat meat,...?**
6. **Paris is the capital of France,................................?**
7. **Mary makes all her dresses,.................................?**
8. **She didn't say so,..?**
9. **We shan't be seeing you next week,......................?**
10. **Naturally, but you don't mind,...............................?**

Ex(52)Choose the right word(s)from A, B or C:

1- It is very cold, ...?
a) isn't it b) is it c) it isn't
2- They weren't angry ....?
a) were they b) weren't c) they were
3- You understand it, ...?
a) do you b) don't you c) you don't
4- You'll tell us, ...?
a) you won't b) will you c) won't you
5- They have two children, ...?
a) they have b) have they c) haven't they
6- She speaks Spanish and Portuguese, ...?
a) doesn't she b) she doesn't c) does she
7- They've arrived, ... ?
a) haven't they b) they haven't c) have they
8- You work here, ...?
a) do you b) don't you c) you do
9- You weren't at home yesterday, ...?
a) weren't you b) were you c) you were
10- She can't ski, ...?
a) can't she b) she can't c) can she
11- Mary never eats between meals, ...?
a) never she b) doesn't she c) does she
12- You won't forget our appointment, ...?
a) won't you b) will you c) you won't
13- She doesn't sleep very well, ...?
a) does she b) doesn't she c) she does
14- We shan't be studying English next week, ...?
a) shan't we b) shall we c) we shall
15- You wouldn't do that again, ...?
a) Would you b) wouldn't you c) you would
16- I'm very hungry ....
a) So do I b) I'm too c) so am I
17- I don't smoke much..............
a) So do I b) I don't too c) nor do I



تستخدم الصفة لوصف الاسم

It is used to describe the noun

ƒ The order of the adjectives :-

ƒ ترتيب الصفات في الجمل الواحدة :

Number	Size	Age	Shape	Colour	Country	Material	noun
This is a	Large	Old	Round	Brown	French	Wooden	Bed
These are two	الحجم	العمر	الشكل	اللون	الجنسية	المادة	الاسم

A new / woolen / red / Italian / smart / oval / hat

To talk about the comparative adjectives you can learn the degrees of adjective for example:-

- **Tamer is tall. Ahmad is tall too.**
- **So Tamer is as tall as Ahmad.** (positive adjective صفه عادية)
- **Peter is taller than Ahmad.** (comparative adjective صفه مقارنة)
- **Huda is the tallest pupil in the class. (superlative adjective (سامية) صفه عالية)**

Adjective. (صفة)	A comparative. (مقارنة)	Superlative (العالية)
Tall	Tal er than	The tallest
Short	Sho ter than	The shortest
Old	Olc er than	The oldest
Large	Lar er than	The largest
Fine	fin r than	The finest
Nice	nic r than	The nicest
Happy	Hap ier than	The happiest
Lazy	Laz er than	The laziest
Funny	Fun ier than	The funniest
Thin	Thin er than	The thinnest
Fat	Fat er than	The fattest
Big	Big er than	The biggest
Slim	Slim ner than	The slimmest

Some of the long adjectives بعض الصفات الطويلة		
Expensive	more expensive than	The most expensive
Interesting	more interesting than	The most interesting
Fantastic	more fantastic than	The most fantastic
Wonderful	more wonderful than	The most wonderful
Dangerous	more dangerous than	The most dangerous

Some Irregular Adjectives الصفات الشاذة		
Good	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Late متأخر / أخير	latter / later	Last / latest
Much	more	Most
Many	more	most
Little	less	least
Far	farther / further	farthest / furthest

Some adjectives form their comparatives either by adding - er /- est or by adding more / most . like in

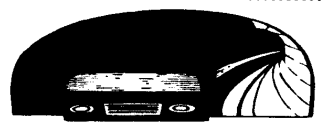
بعض الصفات يضاف اليها (er) بعدها أو (more) قبلها في المقارنة ويضاف بعدها (est) أو (the most) قبلها في حالة الصفة السامية .

Clever - cleverer / more clever - cleverest / the most clever

Narrow - .... / .... - .... / ....

Stupid - .... /..............- .... /..................

Gentle - .... /.............- .... / ....



EX(53): Choose:

1. At school Suzan was (as clever as - clever as - cleverest) anyone in her class.
2. This is the (valuable - more valuable - most valuable) painting in the museum.
3. Please come (soon - sooner - as soon) as possible.
4. Mary is one of the (lazy - lazier - laziest)girl I have ever known.
5. What is the (high - higher - highest) mountain in the world.
6. Which is the (intelligent - more intelligent - most intelligent) boy in class.
7. Only the (better of - best of - best) every thing I will do for my son.
8. A city has (more - most - least) traffic than a small town.
9. She is (young - younger - youngest) than she looks.
10. Her work is (good - better - best) than yours.

EX(54): correct:

1. Rasha is (young) .... than Sherin.
2. English is (interesting) .... than Deutsche.
3. Cairo is the (big) .... city in Egypt.
4. Oranges are (sweet) .... than lemons.
5. This car is (expensive) .... than that one.
6. Rasha is (nice) .... than her friend.
7. My class has (few) .... students than your class.
8. He is not as(old) .... as he looks.
9. Tamer is one of the (kind) .... and (generous) .... people I have ever known.
10. Exercise 1 is (easy) than exercise 2.

He was <u>excited</u>. Adjective + (ed) used to describe people.

The film was <u>exciting</u>. Adjective + (ing) used to describe things.

EX(55): Choose:

1. Every one was (surprised - surprising) with the news.
2. I was very (disgusted - disgusting) with your behaviour.
3. I'm very (disappointed - disappointing) with your work.
4. She doesn't easily get (embarrassed - embarrassing).
5. This is a very (tired - tiring) job.
6. The children were (interested - interesting) in what I said.
7. This is a very (bored - boring) journey.
8. She looked so (worried - worrying) about this problem.
9. It was an (excited - exciting) story.
10. When I read it I felt (excited - exciting).

A) To revise the adjectives and how to make the adverbs:

The adjective	The adverb	The adjective	The adverb
Polite	Politely	• Noisy	• Noisily
Clever	Cleverly	• Lazy	
Nice	Nicely	• Easy	
Fine	Finely	• Happy	
Bad	Badly	• Possible	• Possibly
Rude	Rudely	• Simple	•
Late	Lately	- Fantastic	- Fantastically
Beautiful	Beautifully	- Magic	
		< hard	< hard
		< fast	< fast
		< good	< well

EX(56): fill in :

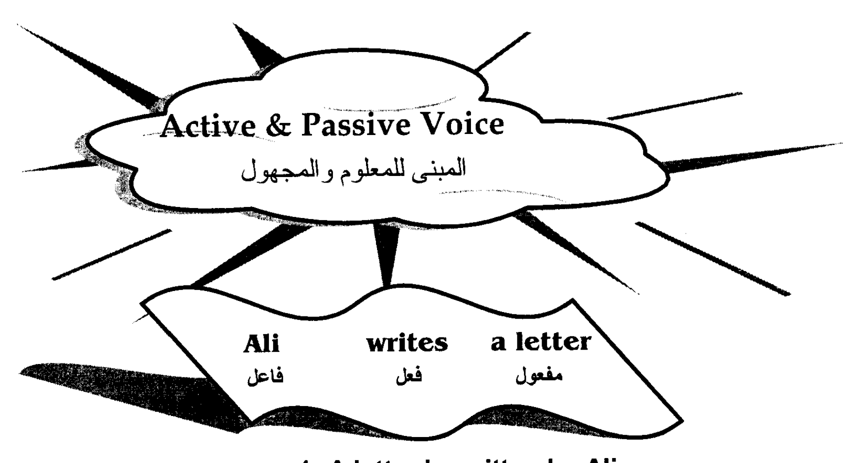
1. He arrived at the party (late)......... than we.
2. He will get there (soon) .... than you.
3. He called (early) .... than I expected.
4. She plays the piano (nice) .... than you.
5. The train arrived (fast) .... than ever before.
6. I can do this exercise (easily) .... than my sister.
7. Rasha works (hard) .... than all of us.
8. You speak French (quick) .... than she.
9. You can run (slow) .... than your sister.
10. She also sings (beautiful) .... than her friend.

A) الصفة قبل enough to تفيد الإثبات

B) والصفة بيــن too ......to تفيد النفي

- She is too short to reach the shelf. (negative)
- He is tall enough to reach the lamp.





1- A letter is written by Ali .

(passive voice) مبنى للمجهول

في حالة المبنى للمجهول الفاعل لا يقوم بالفعل أما المفعول هنا يكتب أولاً :

2- She sings good songs.

(Present Simple tense) زمن المضارع البسيط

3- Good songs are sung by her.

(Passive Voice) مبنى للمجهول

المبنى للمجهول في حالة المضارع البسيط نستخدم :

(am, is / are + التصريف الثالث للفعل)

1-نضع المفعول به في أول الجملة (Good songs)

2- نضع (verb to be) في زمن الفعل الأصلي و هو(sing) في المضارع البسيط لذا نستخدم (verb to be) في زمن المضارع البسيط(are) ثم نضع بعد ذلك التصريف الثالث للفعل الأصلي (sung) .

3- ضع الفاعل الأصلي " she " بعد by ونلاحظ تغييره إلى ضمير مفعول her .

ملحوظة :

ضمائر الفاعل تتحول إلي ضمائر مفعول كالآتي حينما توضع بعد (by) :

I	they	he	she	it	We	You
me	them	him	Her	it	us	you

Ex:

He plays football. Football is played by him.

4- They helped me. I was helped by them

(Past simple Tense) في زمن الماضي البسيط .

["were" - " was" + المبنى للمجهول نستخدم التصريف الثالث للفعل)

He ate apples. ⟶ Apples were eaten by him.

(Present Continuous Tense) زمن المضارع المستمر

He is irrigating the field . The field is being irrigated.

المبنى للمجهول في حالة زمن الماضي المستمر :

(was / were + being+ التصريف الثالث للفعل)

They were building the road. The road was being built.

المبنى للمجهول في حالة المستقبل البسيط :

(will / shall + be + التصريف الثالث للفعل)

They will watch a film. A film will be watched

They are going to read a story. A story is going to be read.

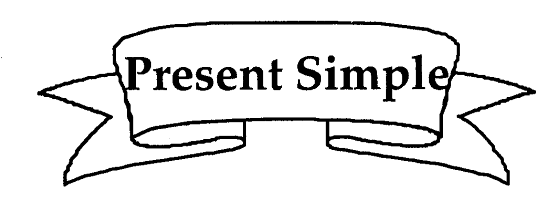
(am/ is /are + going + to be + التصريف الثالث للفعل)

المبنى للمجهول وحالة المستقبل مع التعبير " be going to " :

الزمن	Active Voice المبني للمعلوم	Passive Voice المبني للمجهول
Present simple	She eats cakes.	Cakes are eaten by her.
Present continuous	She is eating cakes.	Cakes are being eaten.
Present Perfect	She has eaten cakes.	Cakes have been eaten by her.
Past simple	She ate cakes.	Cakes were eaten by her.
Past continuous	She was eating cakes.	Cakes were being eaten by her
Past Perfect	She had eaten cakes.	Cakes had been eaten by her
Future simple	She will eat cakes.	Cakes will be eaten.
Future Perfect	She 'll have eaten cakes.	Cakes will have been eaten by her.
Must / ought to/ going to + be	She ought to eat cakes.	Cakes ought to be eaten.
	She is going to eat cakes.	Cakes are going to be eaten.

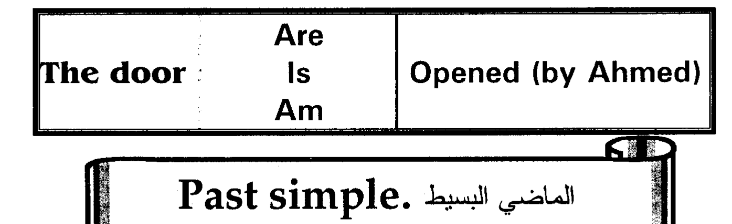
Ex(57): Choose the correct answer :

1- The children (have told / have been telling / have been told / were telling) about the party by her.
2- Evaporation (cause / caused / is causing / is caused) by heat .
3- The car (washes / is washing / is washed / is being washed) at the moment.
4- The shop (is selling / is sold / was sold / was being sold) yesterday.
5- The tourists (will advise / will be advising / will be meeting/ will be met) by the guide tomorrow .



1- **<u>Ahmed</u> opens the door.** (Active)

The door	Are Is Am	Opened (by Ahmed)



2- **Ali wrote a book.**

A book	Was Were	Written (by Ali).

3- **Sami has eaten sandwiches.**

Sandwiches	Has Have Had	been	**Eaten.**

4- **Painters are drawing pictures.**

Pictures	Am Is Are	being	**Drawn by.........**

5- **Farmers were watering the fields.**

The fields	Were Was	Being	**Watered by.........**

6- He can repair the car.

Will	Shall	May	Can	Must	Be + pp
Would	Should	Might	could	Had to	

The car (can be) repaired by........

7 - The boys are going to see <u>a film.</u>

going to Have to Ought to	+ be + PP.

A film is going to be seen (by ....)

- They ought to establish new houses.

New houses ought to be established.

- Asmaa and Aly have to answer the question.

The question has to be answered (by them).

EX(58): Change the following from active to passive:

1. Bob will invite Ann to the party.
2. Someone stole my purse (small bag).
3. Nagat was making this cake when my sister came.
4. They are going to do the homework later.
5. Tom will sing a new song.
6. He was making my bed now.
7. People speak Arabic in many countries.
8. Mr. Ahmed is painting a nice picture.
9. Rasha has written a letter to her friend.
10. Ayman must keep the butter in the fridge.

EX(59): Change from passive to active:-

1.Chocolate is loved by most children

- Answer / Most children love chocolate.

2.English is used by many people.

3.He is highly praised by everybody.

4.A lot of tea is drunk by Mr. Ahmed.

5.The queen was given a warm welcome by the people.

6.The books were put in order by her.

7.The enemy will be defeated by us.

8.The house is cleaned every day by mother.

9.We were taught music by Miss Mary.

10. The ball was kicked hard into the goal.

EX(60): Change into the opposite voice:-

1.Many people admired this picture.

2.Mohammed must cook this fish at once.

3.These poems were translated by him.

4.Someone has called the ambulance.

5.The police are catching the bank robbers.

6.Hany will lend us some money.

7.He broke his toys.

8.They don't count the chairs.

9.The milkman has delivered three bottles of milk.

10.The film is being watched for the second time.





EX(61): Use (to have something + past participle):

1. I have my car (check).

- Answer / I have my car checked.

2. She has her letter (read).
3. She has her dress (mend).
4. I have my teeth (fill).
5. I have my hand (treat).
6. She had the paintings (buy).
7. We have our house (repair).
8. I have my computer (renew).
9. I have my letters (post).
10. She has her dinner (cook).



□ If + present simple ⟶ future.

□ If you study hard, you'll succeed.

□ Future ⟶ if + present simple.

□ I'll go, if you come with me.

Ex(62) :

◈ Correct:-

1- If he (say) that again, I'll punish him.
2- If the weather is nice, we (go) swimming.
3- If he (not stop), he'll hit the tree.
4- If the car costs too much, I (not buy) it.
5- If he (lose) his pen, he (not write) the letter.



◈ Type 1:

If + present simple	Future
If you work hard,	You'll get the card.
If you hurry,	You'll catch the ferry (boat).
If he is late,	The bus will not wait.
If you come with us.	We shall go by bus.
If he gets the prize.	I'll have a surprise.
If they go.	He'll let us know.

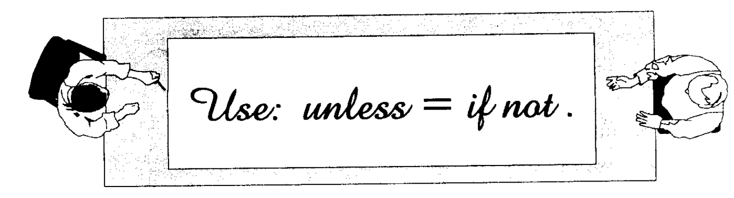
◈ Type 2:

If + past tense	Would / could / might + infinitive
If he spoke French,	He would enjoy himself in France.
If he slowly ate cakes,	He wouldn't make so many mistakes.
If I had money,	I would pay for the honey.
Had he enough money,	He would ....
Were I you,	I'd try to ....

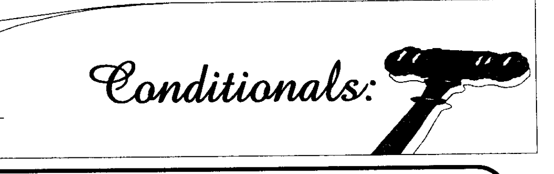
◈ Type 3:

If + past perfect	Would/ could / might + have + p p
If he had been careful,	He wouldn't have lost his money.
If the holiday had been longer,	We might have enjoyed it better.
If you hadn't watered the garden,	The flowers would have died.
Had he finished early,	He would have .... ed ....

If I were you,	What would you do?
If she had a new hobby,	she would feel better.
She would feel better	if she had a new hobby.



- If you went to fewer training sessions, You would have more time for your studies.
- You won't pass your exams unless you study hard.
- Unless you study hard, you won't pass your exams.
- You can't go to the party unless you get an invitation.



EX(63): Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. If she (see) .... John, she'll tell him about your news.
2. You (make) .... a fortune if you take my advice.
3. If it (rain) ...., I shan't go out.
4. If you (finish) .... work early, we shall go to the theatre.
5. Peter will telephone today if he (remember) ....
6. We (have) .... a picnic lunch if the day is fine.
7. You (ask) ....a policeman, if you miss your way .
8. He (lose) .... weight if he (stop) .... eating too much.
9. If she (drink) .... this medicine, she'll feel much better.
10. I (not require) .... an umbrella if it (not rain) ....

The second conditional:

If + past tense , --Would \could \might + infinitive

Ex(64): Would \could \might + inf., -- If + past simple.

Correct :

1. **I (have) the time. I would travel to Europe.**
2. **If I wrote my homework. I (give)it to the teacher.**
3. **If they (hear) the word, they would repeat it.**
4. **If I had a map, I (be) alright.**
5. **If I (live) near my work, I would always be in time for work.**
6. **If my case were light, I (carry) it myself.**
7. **If I (know), I would tell you.**
8. **If he came early, we (go) together.**
9. **If you smoked less, you (feel) better.**
10. **If he (have) the money, would he spend it?**

The third:

If +past perfect,

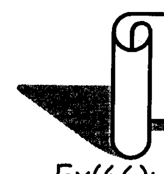
Ex(65): Would \could \might + perfect infinitive. (have + p.p.)

EX: Correct:

1. **If I (read) the lesson, I would have understood the questions.**
2. **If I had written more often, you (receive) more letters.**
3. **You would have learnt more if you (study) well.**
4. **If I had paid for it. I (demand) a receipt.**
5. **If they had studied, they (pass) the exam.**
6. **If I had tried again, I think I (succeed).**
7. **If I had been ready when he called, I (go) with him.**
8. **If she had followed my direction, she (not get) lost.**
9. **You would have saved a lot of time if you (take)a taxi.**
10. **If you had worn a false beard, nobody (recognise) you.**

Relative Clause

جملة الوصل



Which - who - whose - what - ضمائر
that - where - when - how الوصل

Ex(66):

1- The first man .... traveled into space was Russian.
2- The car .... hit the boy was blue.
3- He believed .... all his dreams were false.
4- He had a house .... all his family lived.
5- He forgot the time .... he left his bag.

a. Who (للعاقل) الذي :

My brother likes sports. He is good businessman.

My brother who is a good businessman likes sports.

لربط الجملتين السابقتين حذفنا الكلمة المكررة (He) واستخدمنا(who) لان (he) عاقل ثم وضعنا جملة(who) بعد الكلمة الأصلية في الجملة الأولى وهى (My brother)

2 - That الذي (لغير العاقل) :

The police found the bag. It was full of gold.
The police found the bag that was full of gold.

لربط الجملتين السابقتين حذفنا الكلمة المكررة(it) واستخدمنا(that) لأن(it)غير عاقل ثم وضعنا جملة(that) بعد الكلمة الأصلية فى الجملة الأولى وهى(the bag)



3- Where حيث للمكان نستخدم

4- where. لنربط جملتين فيما يختص بالمكان

This is the hospital. My father stayed there.

This is the hospital where my father stayed.

Ex(67): Join the following pairs of sentences with relative pronouns:

1. The cat sat on my lap. It ate a black mouse.
2. Mary is a pretty girl. She studied Mathematics.
3. The queen met a very great person. I have never seen her.
4. This is my father. You haven't seen him before.
5. We met the man. His car was stolen.
6. This is the cat. Her kittens were lost.
7. The policeman received a medal. He caught the thief.
8. Do you know the boy? His ball was taken.
9. My neighbour sold the car. He bought it last year.
10. I worked with the people. You know them.



Ex(68): Choose the correct answer :

1. We threw out the computer (who / that / where / what) didn't work.
2. I wanted to see the painting (who / that / where / what) you bought .
3. This is the athlete رياضى (who / where / what / when) won the cup .
4. We visited the town (who / where / what / when) I was born.
5. I met him in the café (who/where/what/when) he worked as a waiter .
6. I got out of the car (and / but / so / because) walked into the house .
7. The weather was beautiful (so far / but / so / because) we stayed in the garden.
8. The car broke down (and / but / so / because) we had to walk to the house.
9. We didn't go out (and / but / so / because) it was raining.
10. He is clever (so / and / but / enough) to solve the problem .

Reported speech

الكلام الغير مباشر

She said to her friend , "I need your help"

الجملة السابقة كلام مباشر وهو الكلام الذي نطق به المتكلم دون أي تغيير و يوضع بين الأقواس " .... مما يسبق الحديث فاصلة (،)

She told her friend that she needed his help .

الجملة السابقة كلام غير مباشر أي الكلام الذي قيل على لسان شخص آخر .

Changing direct speech into indirect

A. (statement) (في حالة الجملة الخبرية)

1- **said** تظل كما هي ولكن في حالة وجود **said to** فإننا نحولها إلى **told** .

2- نحذف الأقواس والفاصلة ونربط الجملة بـ **that** ويمكن حذف **that** .

3- تغيير الضمائر حسب المتكلم والمخاطب .

4- بالنسبة للأفعال داخل الأقواس .

(ا) لا يحدث أي تغيير إذا كان فعل القول في زمن المضارع .

ex : He says that he will send the letter .

(ب) إذا كان فعل القول في زمن الماضي تحول الأفعال من مضارع إلى ماضي ومن ماضي إلى ماضي تام كما هو موضح :

He says:, "I feel hungry". (Direct)

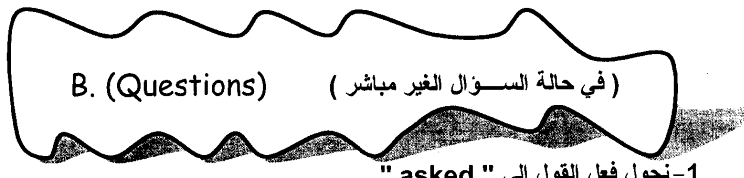
He says he feels hungry. (Indirect)

He said:, "I am going to buy a new suit". (Direct)

He said he was going to buy new suit. (Indirect)

He said to me:, "I have phoned you twice" (Direct)

He told me he had phoned me twice. (Indirect)



1- نحول فعل القول إلى " asked "
2- تحذف الأقواس وتستخدم كلمة الاستفهام الموجودة في السؤال كأداة ربط .
3- نقدم الفاعل على الفعل لأننا نحول السؤال إلى جملة .
4- نتبع القواعد التي طبقت على الجملة الخبرية من حيث الضمائر و الأفعال .
5- تحذف علامة الاستفهام ونستخدم " full stop " في آخر الجملة .

He said to me:, "Why haven't you come in time?" (Direct)

He asked me why I hadn't come in time.

(Indirect)

(1) لتحويل السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد إلى كلام غير مباشر نتبع جميع الخطوات السابقة و لكننا نستخدم if أوwhether كأداة ربط لعدم وجود كلمة استفهام .

He said to me:, " Will you give me your pencil?"

He asked me if I would give him my pencil .



<u>لتحويل الأمر إلى كلام غير مباشر نتبع الخطوات الآتية :</u>

1- تحول فعل القول إلى ordered إذا كان الكلام من شخص اكبر إلى شخص اصغر بينما تحول الفعل إلى told أو asked إذا كان الكلام بين شخصين متساويين ونستخدم begged إذا كان الكلام من شخص اصغر إلى شخص اكبر ونستخدم advised في حالة النصيحة .
2- نحذف الأقواس ونضع to كأداة ربط وبعدها فعل الأمر كما هو .
3- نكمل الجملة كما سبق .

ex: He said to his friend:, "Wait for me until I bring the key" .

He told his friend <u>to</u> wait for him until he brought the key.

(ب) في حالة النفي نستخدم not to :

Ex: He said to me " Don't go out". He told me <u>not to</u> go out.

Direct and indirect:

- He says, "the train will arrive late."
- He says that the train will arrive late.
- She often says, "I feel hungry."
- She often says that she feels hungry.
- Peter said, "I will see Mary tomorrow."
- Peter said that he would see Mary on the following day.
- They don't have any children, " Tamer said.
- Tamer said that they didn't have any children.

Changes of Tenses:

Direct tense	Indirect tense
Present simple : visit - visits	Past simple : visited
Present continuous : is visiting	Past continuous: was visiting
Present prefect : has - have visited	Past perfect : had visited
Past simple : visited	Past perfect : had visited
Future simple : will visit	Future in the past : would visit

Changes of pronouns:

• I , me	-He (she) , him (her)
• My , mine	-His (her) , hers
• We , us	-They , them
• Our, ours	-Their , theirs
• You	-They , them, I
• Your, yours	-Their , theirs

Changes of adverbs:

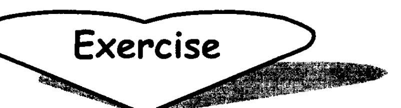
Today	On that day	Here	There
This	That	These	Those
Tomorrow	On the next the day	Now	Then
Yesterday	The day before	Ago	Before

Ex(69): Change the following into the indirect speech:

1. "It may rain tomorrow," the guard said.
2. "I can't come out now," I told her.
3. "She is trying to find a job," he said.
4. "We aren't going out tonight," they said.
5. " They haven't any children," John said.
6. "I am bringing the books back," he said.
7. " I buy every thing I need here," she said.
8. "Paper is made from wood," he tells us.
9. "I always take milk with coffee," Mary said.
10. "I am giving him a watch for his birthday," his mother said.

Ex(70): Change the following into reported speech:

1. "Where has John left his bicycle?" I asked.
2. "When did David buy his new car?" Zainab asked.
3. "Where shall we meet on Sunday?" Kamal asked Mona.
4. "What have you bought for Asmaa's birthday?" I asked mother.
5. "Can you write Arabic?" I asked her.
6. "Do you want to buy a new dress?" Ahmad asked her.
7. "How can I get to the center of town?" Hala asked.
8. "Can you play the piano?" Hatem asked Dalia.
9. "What is a telescope?" the teacher asked me.
10. " How long have you been on the stage?" I asked the actor.



Ex(71): Choose the correct answer:

1-He asked me where (did you go/I went / did I go / had you gone).

2- He advised me (that I study / to study / studying / studied) well .

3- She asked him (are you / you are / he was / if he was) all right .

4- She asked her (wait / waiting/ to wait / waited) her turn .

5- He wanted to know (how did she make / how she makes / how she made/ how making) the tea.

6-He said that (she has / she had / having / she will have) her interview two days before .

7-He (said to / told / asked / said) me that his knee was bleeding .

8-She told me (do not / doing not / not to / not) shut the window.

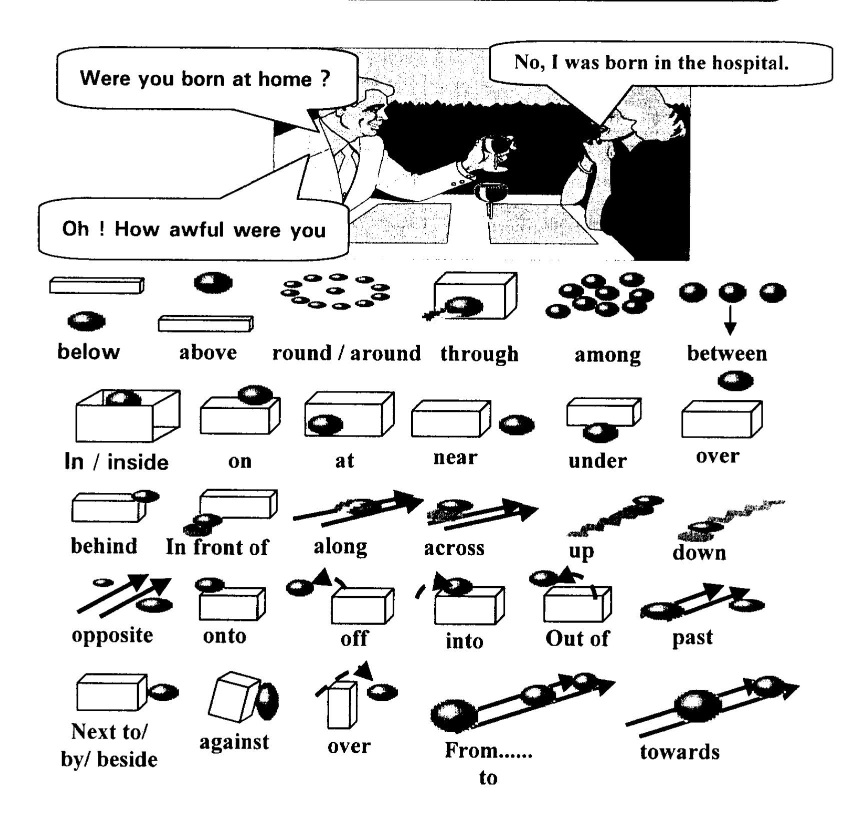
9-He said to her:, "What (did you want / you wanted / she wanted / she wants)?

10-I asked the servant (feed / to feed / feeding / to be fed) the cow .

Ex(72): Rewrite these sentences starting with a gerund. You may have to change some words :

1. It's cheaper to eat at home than at restaurant.
   Eating at home is cheaper than eating in the restaurant.
2. Make your own dresses. It less expensive.
3. Don't eat too much fats; it's not good for your health.
4. It's difficult to ride a bicycle with no hands.
5. It's impossible to get a seat on a bus during the rush hours.
6. It coasts a lot of money to go round the world.
7. It isn't easy to lose weight.
8. It's forbidden to smoke in class.
9. It's very expensive to travel by air.
10. It's forbidden to smoke in class.





In +cities/towns/streets/an armchair/danger/the middle of/ The queue
At +house number(at 23 Oxford St)/home/school/university/work/the bus-stop
On +the floor/the outskirts/a chair/foot/holiday
By +bus/taxi/car/helicopter/plane/train/coach/ship/boat/air/sea
BUT on(a-the) bus/plane/train/coach/ship/boat –

يستخدم حرف الجر (in) و (on) في حلة استخدام أداة المعرفة أو النكرة قبل وسيلة المواصلات :

in a taxi/car/helicopter (on a plane) (by plane)

MORE PREPOSITIONS

حروف الجر

1) At عند
2) On علي
3) underneath تحت
4) Above أعلي
5) Next to بجوار
6) Before قبل
7) For من أجل
8) Beside بجانب
9) Under تحت
10) Far بعيد
11) Behind خلف
12) In front of أمام
13) Near قريب
14) In فى
15) between بين
16) betwixt بين
17) Inside داخل
18) Outside خارج
19) Through من خلال
20) Throughout فى جميع أنحاء
21) Around حول
22) From من
23) Opposite عكس/فى المقابل
24) To إلي
25) Below أسفل
26) Of من
27) By بواسطة
28) Off بعيد / خارج
29) Into داخل
30) With بـــ - مع
31) Without بدون
32) After بعد
33) beyond فيما وراء
34) Up أعلي
35) Down أسفل
36) Until حتى
37) Among بين (عدد)
38) Amongst بين (عدد)
39) Despite علي الرغم في
40) Towards في اتجاه / عند
41) During أثناء
42) Beneath تحت
43) onto إلى أعلى
44) upon على
45) a board بجانب
46) touching فيما يتعلق بـــ
47) Over أعلي
48) amid فى أثناء
49) amidst وسط
50) abaft فى مؤخرة
51) In spite of علي الرغم من
52) Across عبر
53) Cross عبر
54) Along علي طول
55) alongside على طول
56) Past مارا بـــ
57) Round حول
58) Against في مقابل
59) except الا
60) Out of يخرج من
61) Till حتى
62) According to طبقاً لـــ
63) About عن
64) At the bottom في القاع
65) In the middle of في منتصف
66) On the top of علي قمة
67) Away from بعيداً عن
68) Into داخل

Ex(73): Answer using (to + infinitive):

1.Why are you going to the dentist? - To fill my teeth.

2.Why do you go to school every week?

3.Why did he go to the grocer's?

4.Why are you running like that?

5.Why do we go to the post office?

6.Why does she study hard?

7.Why are you working late?

Ex(74): Fill in the blank spaces with (at - on - in):

1. He stayed .... home yesterday.
2. Cats like to sit .... the roof.
3. The pen is .... the book.
4. I put my bag .... the table.
5. They are living .... a farm
6. What's he doing .... the library?
7. I looked up a word .... the dictionary.
8. His picture is hanging .... the south wall.
9. Her son is .... school.
10. Many people are waiting .... the bus.... The bus - stop.

Ex(75): Fill in the blank spaces with (to - at - away from - on - onto - off - in - into - out of).

1. I took the book .... him.
2. Bob threw a stone .... the bird.
3. They were sitting .... the back seat.
4. He took the money .... his pocket.
5. He got .... the bus and ran .... school.
6. She walked .... the end of the corridor.
7. The milk is .... the fridge.
8. He fell .... the ladder but wasn't hurt.
9. Father got .... the car and drop off.

Ex(76): Fill in with (above - over - on the top of - near - beside - next to - below - under) :

1. .... the bed there is a shelf for books.
2. There is a thick cloud .... the north of Egypt.
3. His house is .... the hill.
4. The teacher is standing .... the door.
5. Our house is .... the post office.
6. I live ....the school. I often go on foot.
7. The water came a little .... her knees.
8. The cat likes to sleep .... the bed.
9. Stand .... the window.
10. Who's that beautiful girl sitting .... Hala?

Ex(77): Fill in with (in front of - against - opposite between):

1. The people in the house .... never draw their curtains.
2. Sorry we're late. There was a lorry .... us for about twenty miles.
3. He has read every page .... the covers of the books.
4. This is a secret .... you and me.
5. Share this money .... you two.
6. Egypt has never played .... an Italian team.
7. We were rowing .... the current.
8. We hit his head .... the wall in the dark cellar.
9. Place the ladder .... the tree.
10. I saw something lying .... wheels of the train.

Ex(78): Fill in with (until - till - through - before - during - between - since - after - from -for):

1. I shall be away .... Saturday to Thursday.
2. He has been sitting on that chair .... one whole hour.
3. I haven't heard from him .... he left school.
4. I'll see you .... dinner.
5. They never go out .... the night.
6. We'll have finished all the work.
7. She didn't go out .... the rain had stopped.
8. He is ill. I think he won't live .... the night.
9. You can't go to school ....you are 4 years old.
10. He won't be at the office .... nine and ten.

Ex(79): Fill in with (to - at - for - after):

1. I'm looking ......a letter I have received from Mona this morning.
2. What are you laughing ....?
3. Who dose the watch belong ....?
4. Something happened .... him.
5. I'm looking ...my glasses. Have you seen them anywhere?
6. Look .... the beautiful view.
7. Can you look .... the house while I go shopping?
8. I spent ages looking ....Mai before I found her.
9. I pointed ....the sign ahead of us.
10. I'm attracted .... my work.

Ex(80): Put the right tense from the following phrasal verbs:

get on - walk up - ring up - stand up - sit down - give up - get up - look after - blow up - go on - break down - tell off - find out - set of - get over - put off - turn down - grow up - look up - let down - look out - keep on

1. .... holes in the ground.
2. The teacher .... the student for coming late.
3. The child .... crying all night .
4. It's hard to .... an old habit.
5. Tom's car has just ....
6. Who looks ....the baby while you are away?
7. ....! You are going to drop the tray.
8. Please .... your homework.
9. He promised to met me here at ten, but he .... me .... again.
10. We are very busy at the office, I must .... my birthday for a while.
11. What have you .... about the robbery.
12. They .... for America.
13. The manager .... request for a day off.
14. He has .... the death of his wife.
15. The thieves .... the train.
16. She .... in a farm.
17. I don't know the meaning of this word. I'll .... the dictionary.
18. Be quiet please, you are going to .... the baby.
19. Don't .... , ... please.
20. During the holiday I usually .... late.

And So Do I./And Neither does She.

1- Modal verb + inf., / stem:

الأفعال الناقصة تسبق الفاعل في حالة الربط ويتبعها مصدر الفعل الأساسي

Can	Will	Shall	May	Must
Could	Would	Should	Might	Had to

Hassan can swim, and so can I.

Verb to have:

Have	Has	• He has got a new jacket, and so have we.
Had		• We had finished the exercise, and neither....

c. (Verb to be) :

Am	Is	Are	V	• He is reading, and so am I.
Was		Were	+ ing	• The boys are playing, and neither ....

d. Main verbs :

Do	Does	• The pupils read books,......... ......do .... • My father likes bananas,.............does ....
Did		• We opened that door,............. did ....

استخدم إحدى هذه الكلمات في الجمل الآتية :

Ex(81) : (and - so - as well - both...and - as well as - either... or - neither .. nor - not only... but ... also - when - as soon as - because - since - to - in order to - so that - so...that - such a\ n...that) :

1. He went on a diet .... he might lose weight.
2. She is going to Paris .... learn French.
3. I can't go with you .... I have got a lot of work to do.
4. She can't eat sweets .... her teeth hurt a lot.
5. .... he reached the hotel, he had a shower.

6. .... my father comes, we will go to the cinema.
7. She ... invited all her family but all her classmates as well.
8. He not only passed the final exam ...he also got high grades.
9. She neither saw the film ...... read the book.
10. Neither Adel ...... Mervat wrote the composition.
11. We are going to travel .... London .... to Paris.
12. Either Heba .... Nagla is going to book the tickets.
13. The man .... his wife saw the accident.
14. Both Hany .... Hala were absent yesterday.
15. .... Rasha and Maha understood the lesson.
16. Rasha saw the film and ...... did Rana.
17. Amal plays tennis well .... so does Mahmoud.
18. Ahmed is going on a holiday .... is Adel.
19. Dali enjoyed the party .... so did Dina.
20. Noha .... Nahla sing sweetly.
21. Hend .... Nasser are going for a walk.
22. The problem was .... difficult that he couldn't solve it.
23. The film was so boring .... he couldn't stay at the end.
24. It was .... an interesting book that I read it several time.
25. It was such a tiring journey .... I stayed awake all night.

اربط هذه الجمل التالية باستخدام الكلمات التي بين القواس :

Ex(82): Join the following sentences with the words in brackets:

1. Mother is going for a walk. Father is going for a walk. (both...and)
2. He spoke to the assistant. He spoke to the manager. (not only...but...as well)
3. He arrived home. He'll take us to the cinema. (as soon as)
4. I bought Tamer a lovely present. He came top. (because)
5. I went the luggage office. I wanted to collect my luggage. (in order to)
6. He's joining the queue. He wants to get some tickets. (so that)
7. The stick is so hard. He can't break it. (so...that)
8. The teacher spoke quickly. I couldn't understand her. (so...that)
9. The boxes were heavy. I couldn't carry them. (such...that)
10. The programme was boring. I couldn't stand it. (such...that)

11. She ran fast. I couldn't keep up with her. (so…that)
12. She's doing lot of exercises. She wants to lose weight. (in order that)
13. He went to the kitchen. He wanted to get a tin opener. (in order to)
14. They sold their old house. It was getting too small for them. (since)
15. She congratulated him. He came top . (because)
16. The man rescued the baby. He rescued his mother too. (both…and)
17. Mother doesn't smoke. Father doesn't smoke. (neither…nor)
18. Take the camera. Take the radio. You can't take them both. (either…or)

Present	He is so rich that he can buy a villa.
Past	He was so rich that he could by a villa.

Phrasal verbs: (Verb + preposition)

1- Get يحصل علي	On = Take a bus ينزل من Up = wake يستيقظ Off = leave a bus ينزل من To = reach يصل Over = Overcome يتغلب على

Arrive in Cairo يصل إلى مدينة كبيرة

Arrive at Cairo airport يصل إلى مكان محدود

2-Look ينظر	She looks happy. At يشاهد. He looked at the picture. For يبحث عن. She looks for her chilled. Up يبحث عن كلمة. I look up a word in the dictionary. Forward to يتطلع إلي. He looked forward to get a national medal.

3-Break يكسر	Out ينطلق . The fire broke out. Down يحطم . He broke down the door. In يقتحم . They broke in the flat. Up ينتهي . The work broke up and we went home. Down يتعطل . The bus broke down.

4- Take يأخذ	They took their breakfast. Off يقلع . The plane took off at 6. يخلع . He took off his shoes. To يتعود / يدمن . She took to smoking. After يتولى . He took after the company when his father died. In يخدع . The thief took the old man in.

5- give يعطي	----/ I give my brother a present. Up يتوقف /. He gave up smoking. Away يهب /. They gave their old bag away. Back يعيد /. She gave back the money to her friend. In يستسلم /. The enemy gave in and we won the war. Out تطلق /. She gave out a scream.

6- put	يضع / He puts his book on the shelf. On يلبس / She put on clean clothes. Out. / Firemen put out fires. Off يؤجل / They put off the match. Down يكتب / we put down every word after the teacher in the class.

How to write a paragraph :-

كيف تكتب موضوع إنشاء:

Write a paragraph of ..... lines on the following topic:

اكتب موضوع من ثمانية سطور عن موضوع من الموضوعات الآتية :

(Seaside / zoo / park / Garden / village / camp) .

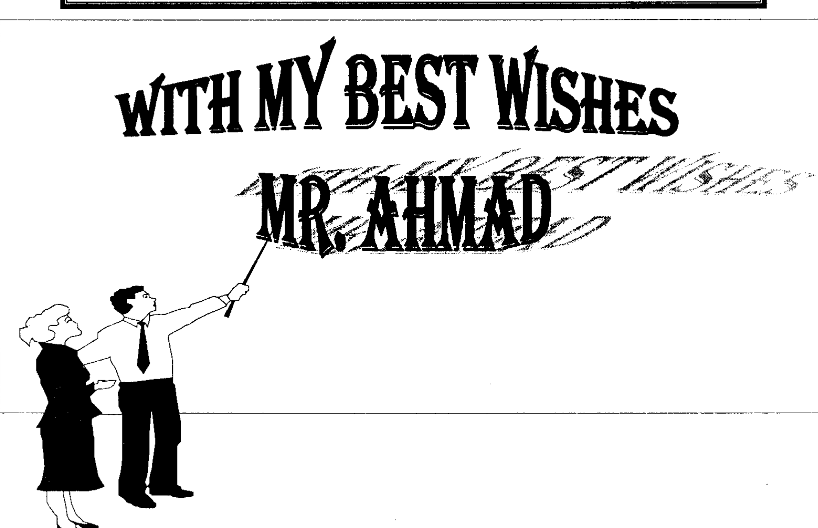
معسكر / قرية / حديقة / منتزه / حديقة الحيوان/ شاطئ البحر .

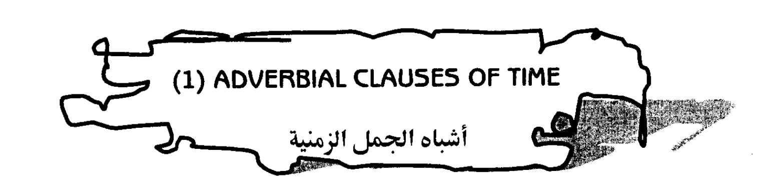
You can use these verbs:-

يمكن استخدام هذه الفعال :

(Go - take - drive - spend - eat - drink - buy - play(ed) - sing
Went - took - drove - spent - ate - drank - bought - played- sang).

Last summer holiday, I and my family went to the .... We took a lot of food and things. My father drove his car very fast to .... We spent a very nice time there. We ate a lot of sweets and cakes. Also we drank orange juice . we enjoyed sitting under umbrellas sometimes we played tennis and football. Some of my friends sang and danced . We returned home happily.





MAIN KEYS: المفاتيح الرئيسية

باللغة العربية	Key word	باللغة العربية	Key word
عندما	**When**	حتى	**Until**
كلما	**Whenever**	بمجرد أن	**As soon as**
بينما	**While**	حين	**Once**
بينما	**Whilst**	في لحظه	**The moment**
حينما	**As**	في دقيقة	**The minute**
منذ	**Since**	طالما	**As long as**
قبل	**Before**	لم يكد...حتى	**No sooner...... than**
بعد	**After**	--	**Scarcely ....when**
حتى	**Till**	--	**Hardly ....when**

وهذه بعض الأمثلة التي تساعد علي تعلم الترجمة والتدريب اللغوي .

1. **Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you.**

لا تزعج البلاء حتى يزعجك البلاء.

2. **Look before you leap.** انظر قبل أن تقفز

3. **Don't sell the skin of the lion before the animal is killed.**

لا ترتب أمرا علي نتيجة في علم الغيب

4. **Try your friend before you trust him.**

جرب صديقك قبل أن تمنحه ثقتك

5. **Strike while the iron is hot.**

اطرق الحديد عندما يكون ساخنا

(2) ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF PLACE:
أشباه جملة المكان

باللغة العربية	Key word	باللغة العربية	Key word
حيث حيثما	**Where** **Wherever**	حينما حيث	**Whither** **As**

1. Peace begins where ambitions end.

يبدأ السلام حيث تنتهي الأطماع

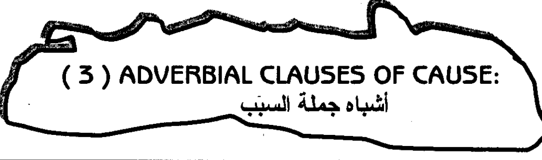
2. Where money is considered, he gives a deaf ear.

يتظاهر بالصمم حيث يتعلق الأمر بالنقود

3. Go where you like. اذهب حيث شئت

4. Home is where the heart is. وطن الإنسان حيث يوجد قلبه

5. Try to find him wherever he may be. حاول أن تجده أينما يوجد



(3) ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF CAUSE:
أشباه جملة السبب

باللغة العربية	Key word	باللغة العربية	Key word
لأن حيث أن إذ أن	**Because** **Since** **As**	نظرا لأن بما أن حيث أن لأن	**Seeing** **Now that = as** **Inasmuch as = since** **That = because**

Complex	**Because** **As** **Since**	**He was rich, he......................**
Simple	**Because of** **Owing to** **Due to**	**His richness, he bought a plane.**

1.Seeing that he is busy, we had better wait.

نظرا لأنة مشغول يحسن بنا أن ننتظره

2.As I don't expect any favour from him, so I won't tell him.

بما أنني لا أتوقع منة معروفا فلن اخبره

3.Now that you disagree let us reconsider the matter.

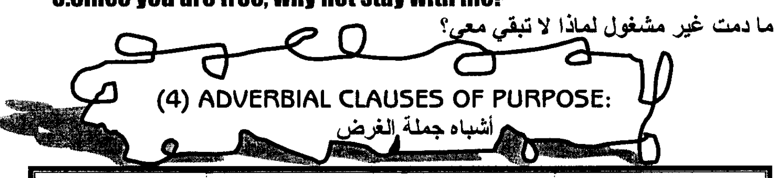
بما انك غير موافق دعنا نعيد النظر في للأمر.

4.Don't keep me waiting because I'm in a hurry.

لا تجعلني انتظر إذ أنني في عجلة.

5.Since you are free, why not stay with me?

ما دمت غير مشغول لماذا لا تبقي معي؟



(4) ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF PURPOSE:

أشباه جملة الغرض

باللغة العربية	Key word	باللغة العربية	Key word
حتى كي لكي	So So that In order that	خشية أن خوفا من خوفا من أن خشية أن	Lest For fear For fear that In case

1. She has opened a savings account in the back in order that she may (can) (will) renew her car.

لقد فتحت حساب ادخار في المصرف حتى يتسنى لها تجديد سيارتها.

2. She gave him more money so that he might complete his research.

أعطته مزيدا من النقود حتى تسني له إتمام بحثه.

3. **I have told you that in plain language so that you could get what I am driving at.**

لقد قلت لك ذلك بوضوح تام حتى يتسنى لك أن تفهم ما اهدف إليه.

4. She pleased her father lest he should cut her out of every thing.

أرضت والدها خشية أن يحرمها من كل شيء

5. Let the dog loose so that it can have a run.

أطلق سراح الكلب حتى يمكنه أن ينعم بفسحة من الجري.



(5) ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF RESULT:
أشباه جملة النتيجة

Key word	باللغة العربية	Key word	باللغة العربية
So +ADJ / ADV + that	لدرجة أن	That	حتى أن
		So	--
Such + NOUN+ that	إلى درجة أن	So that	--

1. He is so obstinate that it is quite useless to wait waste words on him.
انه عنيد لدرجه انه لا جدوا إطلاقا من إضاعة الوقت معه.

2. He became so outraged that he choked her.
لقد هاج هياجا شديدا جدا حتى خنقها.

3. I laughed so much that my chest began to ache.
لقد ضحكت كثيرا حتى اخذ صدري يؤلمني.

4. **It is so hot that I can't sleep.**
الجو حار جدا إلى درجه إنني لا أستطيع النوم.

5. Is she very pretty that you are so afraid of my seeing her?
أهي جميلة جدا حتى انك خائف إلى هذا الحد من رؤيتي لها.

(6) ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF CONCESSION AND CONTRAST:
أشباه جملة التناقض

Sentence of Contrast الجملة التناقض

Complex	Although Though Ever though	He was clever, he failed the exam.
Simple	Despite / n spite of	His cleverness, he failec in the exam.

باللغة العربية	Key word	باللغة العربية	Key word
ولو أن	Though	وقتما كان	When
بالرغم من أن	Although	--	When ever
حتى ولو	Even though	أينما كان	Wherever
ولو	If	سواء...أم لا	Whether...or not
حتى ولو	Even if	لا يهم ما إذا ... أم لا	No matter whether...or not
حتى	Even	أي من كان	No matter who
كيفما كان	How ever + ADJ /ADV.	وقتما كان	No matter when
مهما كان	What ever + NOUN PRONOUN	كيفما كان	No matter how
أيما كان	Who ever	مهما كان	No matter what
بينما أن	While	بالرغم من كل	For all that
في حين أن	when	مهما كانت (صفه)	ADJ + as
		مهما (فعل)	VERB +as
		في حين أن	Whereas

6. **Although your sing be as scarlet, they shall be white as snow**

قل يا عبادي الذين أسرفوا علي أنفسهم، لا تقنطوا من رحمة الله، إن الله يغفر الذنوب جميعا.

7. **You wouldn't be happy if you had all the niceties of life.**

لن تكون سعيدا حتى ولو تيسرت لك كل مطايب الحياة.

8. **You shouldn't think that of me even if I have wronged you.**

يجب آلا تظن ذلك في، حتى و إن كنت قد أسأت إليك.

9. **However he stays or not, I must leave on the spot.**

سواء بقي أم لا يجب علي أن انصرف في الحال.

10. **Much as I admire her beauty, I don't love her.**

بالرغم من إنني معجب بجمالها، فإنني لا احبها.

(7)ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF CONDITION:
أشباه جملة الشرط

باللغة العربية	Key word	باللغة العربية	Key word
لو	If	علي فرض أن	Suppose that
فقط لو	If only	لنفرض أن	Supposing
لو لم	Unless	--	Supposing that
سواء إذا ...أم لا	Whether...or not	بشرط أن -	On condition
طالما- إذا لم	As long as	علي شرط أن	On condition that
--	So long as	--	Provided
--	In so far as	--	Provided that
إذا فرضنا أن	Suppose	--	Providing

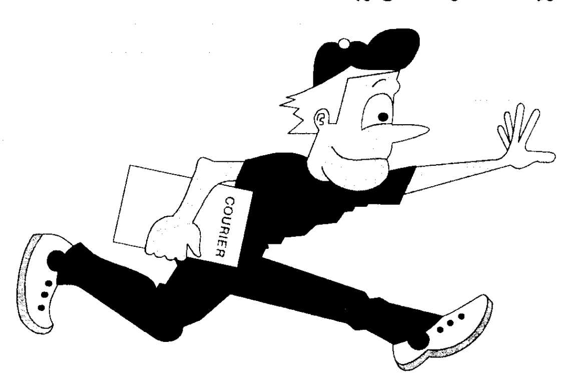
1. He will go if you allow him. انه سيذهب إن سمحت له

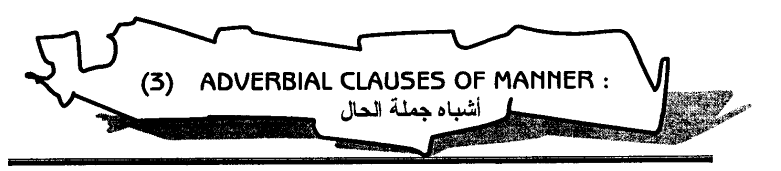
2. I won't do it unless you agree. لن افعل دلك ما لم توافق

5. You will beat the record if you try hard.
سوف تحطم الرقم القياسي إن حاولت بجد واجتهاد.

6. If I had money enough, I should pay you.
لو كان لدي قدر كاف من النقود، لدفعت لك.

7. It would be a mercy if he were taken quickly.
إن وفاة الآجل سريعا لكانت رحمة من ربك.





باللغة العربية	Key word	باللغة العربية	Key word
كما كما لو --	As As if As though	كيفما من حيث	How In that

1. Do as you would be done by. عامل الناس كما تحب أن يعاملوك.

2. He looks as if the joke had hurt his feeling.
أنة يبدو كما لو كانت "النكتة" قد جرحت شعوره.

3. We are not so unequally matched as you imagine.
ليس بيننا فرق كبير إلى هذا الحد كما تتصور.

4. She looks as if she had seen a ghost. أنها تبدو كما لو كانت قد رأت عفريتا.

5. I felt as though I were on tenterhooks. شعرت كما لو كنت علي أحر من الجمر.
(في حيره وتوتر)

(8) ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF COMPARISON:
أشباه جملة المقارنة

باللغة العربية	Key word	باللغة العربية	Key word
مثل	As } +ADJ + AS	اكثر من أن	Than that...should
--	So } ADV	كما	As.....so
ليس مثل	Not as........as	--	According as
--	Not so.......as	--	According to
افضل من	Comp. ADJ +That	بنسبة	In proportion as
--	Comp. ADV+ That	--	In proportion to
اقل من	Less ....than	كلما...كلما	The.........the

1. A man is as old as feels . إنما العبرة بالصحة لا بالسن .
2. A meal is as good as a feast. وجبة تشبع خير من وليمة تتخم.
3. It isn't as easy as you imagine. ليس الأمر سهلا كما تتصور.
4. He is as strong as a horse. انه قوي كالحصان.
5. I came as quickly as I could. لقد أتيت بأسرع ما أمكنني.

Pronunciation

طريقة نطق الحروف الساكنة والمتحركة وبعض التركيبات الصوتية

1st. Consonants

الحروف الساكنة



The symbols in this chart look like the letters you already know:

الرموز في هذه الجداول تشبه الحروف التي تعريفها من قبل :

Phonetic symbols الرموز الصوتية	Initial في بداية الكلمة	Medial في وسط الكلمة	Final في آخر الكلمة
/p/ب	Pen	Opera	Top
/b/ب	Boy	About	Rob
/t/ت	Ten	After	Sat
/d/د	Day	Candy	Mad
/k/ك	Cat	Cake	Neck
/g/ج	Go	Again	Egg
/f/ف	Food	Before	Knife
/v/ف	Voice	Never	Believe
/s/س	See	Lesson	Bus
/z/ز	Zoo	Easy	Choose
/m/م	Me	Amount	Come

Phonetic symbols	Initial	Medial	Final
/n/ن	No	Animal	Soon
/l/ل	Like	Alive	Well
/r/ر	Red	Very	Door
/w/و	Walk	Away	cow
/y/إ، آ	Yes	Canyon	-
/h/هـ	House	Behind	ah
Vowel symbols	**Initial**	**Medial**	**Final**
/iy/إــ	Each	Receive	Key
/I/ إ.	If	Sit	Sunny
/ey/ أ	Able	Take	Pay
/e/ إ	Egg	Bread	-
/ae/ أ-	Apple	Cat	-
/uw/ أو	Ooz	Shoot	do
/u/ يو	-	Book	-
/ow/ أوو	own	Boat	no
/c/ أو	all	Ball	law
/cy/ أوى	oil	Noise	boy
/a/ آآ	army	Not	ma
/ay/ آى	ice	Bite	tie
/aw/ او	out	House	now
/e/ أ	up	Cut	soda
/er/ إى	earn	Girl	sir

الرموز التالية لا توجد فى اللغة الإنجليزية وهى صعبة بعض الشيء لتتذكرها :

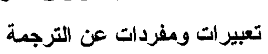
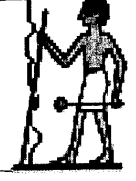
The following symbols are not in the English alphabet. These consonant symbols are more difficult to remember. Listen and repeat.

/th/ ث	Thin	Anything	Bath
/the/ ذ	The	Father	Bathe
/sh/ ش	She	Machine	Fish
/j/ ج	explosion	Pleasure	Garage
/tsh/ تش	child	Teacher	Speech
/dj/ دج	job	Wages	Page
/n/ إنً	---	thinking	King

Some other sounds that are made by using some letters in different places:-

بعض الأصوات الأخرى التى تصنع باستخدام حروف معينة فى أماكن مختلفة :

SH ش	Cia (special)	Cie(ancient)	Cio(conscious)
	Sia(Asia)	Cie(sufficient)	Sio(expression)
	Tia(partial)	Tie(patient)	Tio(relation)
	Ture(nature)	Sure(pressure)	Sh(fish)
	Ch(chair)	She	Ship
		Xio(anxious)	
F ف	F(fat)	Ph(photo)	Gh(rough)
S=(c / z) س/ز	C(see -saw)	Z(easy – present)	
C=s(ci/e/y) س	City	Receive	Cycle
C = k (--) ك	Cat	Camel	Can
CH = k ك	Chord	Chemical	Christ
Ch = tsh تش	Chair	Chain	Charm
G = g ج	Gun	Go	Egg
G = J(ge/i/y) ج	Geology	Ginger	Gyro
حرف صامت لا ينطق Silent (b) –	Climb	Lamb	
Silent (G) -	Sign	Foreign	Resign
Silent (gh) -	High	Light	Fight
Silent (K) -	Knee	Know	Knock
Silent (L) -	Talk	Walk	Calm
Silent (M) -	Swimming	slimmer	skimming
Silent (N) -	Autumn	Column	
Silent (P) -	Psychological	Psycho	attempt
Silent (S) -	Island	Isle	Science
Silent (T) -	Listen	Often	
Silent (W) -	Window	Below	Yellow

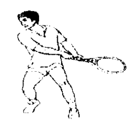




NOTES ON TRANSLATION

تعبيرات ومفردات عن الترجمة

Tourism			السياحة
Tourism	سياحة	Valley of kings	وادي الملوك
Tourist	سائح	Pharaohs	الفراعنة
Tourist class	درجة سياحية	The Citadel	القلعة
Tour (v)	يتجول	Civilization	حضارة
Tour (n)	جولة سياحية	Behaviour	سلوك
Make a tour	يقوم بجولة سياحية	Baggage	أمتعة سفر
Tourist awareness	وعي سياحي	Temples	معابد
Ministry of Tourism	وزارة السياحة	Mosque	مسجد
Tourist agency	وكالة سياحية	Church	كنيسة
Passenger	راكب	The High Dam	السد العالي
Traveler	مسافر / رحالة	Attractive	جذاب
Journey	رحلة برية	Archaeology	علم الآثار
Voyage	رحلة بحرية	Archaeologist	عالم الآثار
Flight	رحلة جوية	Festivals	مهرجانات
Hard currency	عملة صعبة	Feasts	أعياد
National income	الدخل القومي	Embassy	سفارة
Revenue	الدخل	Single ticket	تذكرة مفردة
Sights	مناظر	Return ticket	ذهاب وعودة
Propaganda	دعاية	Booking clerk	موظف الحجز
Advertisements	إعلانات	Platform	رصيف
A guide	مرشد	Book (v)	يحجز
Remains	آثار	Reserve	يحجز
Monuments	آثار	Reservation	حجز
Museum	متحف	Important source	مصدر هام
Ancient Egyptians	قدماء المصرين	Entry visa	تأشيرة دخول
Weather	طقس	Exit visa	تأشيرة خروج
Pyramids	أهرامات	Permission	تصريح
Air hostess	مضيفة جوية	Manuscripts	مخطوطات





Sports		في مجال الرياضة	
Exercises	تمارين	Winner	فائز
Physical fitness	لياقة بدانية	Versus = Against	ضد
Weight	وزن	Swimming	السباحة
Game	لعبة	Boxing	الملاكمة
Take part in	يشترك في	Boxer	ملاكم
Participate in	يشارك في	Footballer	لاعب كرة القدم
Activities	أنشطة	Basket- ball	كرة السلة
Team	فريق	Tennis	التنس
Ministry of Sports and Youth		Water skiing	التزحلق علي الجليد
	وزارة الشباب والرياضة	Final	نهائي
Sporting spirit	الروح الرياضية	National team	الفريق الوطني
Sporting club	نادي رياضي	world cup	كأس العالم
Playgrounds	ملاعب	Physical education	التربية الرياضية
Win	يفوز / يكسب	Olympic games	الألعاب الأولمبية
Beat	يهزم	Olympiad	الأولمبياد
Medals	ميداليات	Spectator	متفرج
Training suit	بدله تدريب	Hobbies	هوايات
Professionals	المحترفون	Spare time	وقت فراغ
Support	يشجع / يؤيد	Free kick	ضربة حرة
Supporters / Fans	المشجعون	Youth	شباب
Cycling race	سباق الدرجات	Youth hostels	بيوت الشباب
Organizations	منظمات	Extrovert	شخص انبساطي
Youth movements	حركات الشباب	Camp	معسكر
Youth services	خدمات الشباب	Competition	منافسة / مسابقة
Youth welfare	رعاية الشباب	Crowd	جمهور / زحام
Outdoor games	ألعاب خارج المنزل	Penalty kick	ضربة جزاء
Indoor games	ألعاب داخل المنزل		

Economy		في مجال الاقتصاد	
Open door policy	سياسة الانفتاح	Rights of Man	حقوق الإنسان
Economic progress	تقدم اقتصادي	Capital	رأس المال
Independence	استقلال	Capitalism	رأسمالية
Self - reliance	الاعتماد علي الذات	Capitalist	رأسمالي
unemployment	البطالة	Community	جماعة / مجتمع
Health services	خدمات صحية	Communism	الشيوعية
Health insurance	تأمين صحي	Committee	لجنة
Shortage	عجز / نقص	Economic system	نظام اقتصادي
Budget	ميزانية	Natural resources	موارد طبيعية
Immigration	هجرة	Back - bone	العمود الفقري
Obstacles	عقبات	Food industries	صناعات غذائية
Self sufficiency	اكتفاء ذاتي	Local production	إنتاج محلي
Society	جمعية / مجتمع	Environment	بيئة
Socialism	اشتراكية	Standard of living	مستوي المعيشة
Socialist	اشتراكي	Burdens of living	أعباء المعيشة
Housing problem	مشكلة الإسكان	Rise in prices	ارتفاع الأسعار
Transport problem	مشكلة المواصلات	Debts	ديون
Food security	الأمن الغذائي	Repay debts	يسدد الديون
Over - population	زيادة السكان	Labour force	القوة العاملة
Population explosion	انفجار السكاني	Everyday life Problem	مشكلة الحياة
Over - crowdedness	شدة الزحام	Aspects of life	أوجه الحياة
Birth control	تحديد النسل	The Arab World causes	
Family planning	تنظيم الأسرة		قضايا العالم العربي
Increase	يزيد / زيادة	Desert reclamation	استصلاح الصحراء
Decrease	يقلل / ينقص / نقص	Irrigation	الري
Majority	أغلبية	Cultivate	يزرع
Minority	أقلية	Thanks to	بفضل
Charter	وثيقة / ميثاق	Commerce	التجارة
Produce	ينتج	Taxation	فرض الضرائب
Production	إنتاج	Duties	رسوم جمركية
Producer	منتج	Developing countries	بلاد نامية
Products	منتجات	Local	محلي
Productive	غزير الإنتاج	Reconstruction	تعمير
Foreign Investment	استثمار أجنبي	Starvation	مجاعة
Suburbs	ضواحي	Death rate	معدل الوفيات
Slogan	شعار	Prefabricated houses	منازل جاهزة
Consumption	استهلاك	Family budget	ميزانية الأسرة
Loans	قروض	Accommodation	مسكن / سكن
Consume = use up	يستهلك	Contribution	إسهام / مساهمة
Invest	يستثمر	Reclaim	يستصلح
Investor	مستثمر		

Science & Space		العلم والفضاء	
knowledge	معرفة	Examine	يفحص
Invention	اختراع	Diagnose	يشخص(مرضاً)
Scientific research	بحث علمي	Artificial	صناعي(غير طبيعي)
Elements	عناصر	Blood banks	بنوك الدم
Atomic energy	طاقة ذرية	Victim	ضحية
Electric current	تيار كهربائي	Impurities	شوائب
Super-sonic	فوق سرعة الصوت	Side effects	آثار جانبية
Pollution	تلوث	Medicine	دواء - الطب
Robot	إنسان آلي	Explosion	انفجار
Essential	جوهري - ضروري	Sound waves	موجات ضوئية
Jet planes	طائرات نفاثة	Monopoly of science	احتكار العلم

Technology	التقدم	Space	الفضاء
Surgery	جراحة	Space-vehicle	مركبة فضاء
Symptoms	أعراض (المرض)	Space-ship	سفينة فضاء
Civilized society	مجتمع متحضر	Renaisseance	نهضة
Illiteracy	الأمية	Astrologer	منجم (مشتغل بالتنجيم)
Ignorance	الجهل	Predict	يتنبأ
Refrigerator	ثلاجة	Prediction	تنبؤ
Heater	سخان	Futurologists	علماء التنبؤ بالمستقبل
Wahing machine	غسالة	Research	بحث
Cooker	بوتاجاز	Astronomer	عالم فلك
Iron	مكواة	Planets	كواكب
Fan	مروحة	Stars	نجوم
Industrialization	تصنيع	Radiation	إشعاع
Manufacture	يصنع	Atomic waste	نفايات ذرية
Factory	مصنع	Artificial satellite	قمر صناعي
Programming	برمجة	Solar system	المجموعة الشمسية
Space equipment	معدات الفضاء	Galaxy	مجرة
Conquer space	يغزو الفضاء	Nuclear reactor	مفاعل نووي
Solar reactor	مفاعل شمسي	Heavenly bodies	أجرام سماوية

Mass Media			وسائل الإعلام
Press, Journalism	صحافة	Poetic	شاعري
Journalist	صحفي	Classic	كلاسيكي
Editor	محرر	Classicism	كلاسيكية
Reporter	مراسل صحفي	Romantic	رومانسي
Report	تقرير	Romanticism	رومانسية
News agency	وكالة أنباء	Cinema festival	مهرجان السينما
Censorship	رقابة	Sound and Light	عرض الصوت والضوء
Communication	وسائل الاتصال	Realistic	واقعي
Poet	شاعر	Critic	ناقد
Serials	مسلسلات (تليفزيونية)	Criticism	نقد
Programme	برنامج	Free press	صحافة حرة
Director	مخرج	Amusement	متعة - تسلية
Producer	منتج	Entertainment	تسلية - ترفيه
Author	مؤلف	T.V. screen	شاشة التليفزيون
Plays	مسرحيات	Candid camera	الكاميرا الخفية
Actor	ممثل	Public opinion	الرأي العام
Actress	ممثلة	Announce	يعلن
Poem	قصيدة	Announcer	مذيع
Poetry	شعر	Typical	نموذجي
Rumour	إشاعة	Viewer	مشاهد
Public relations	علاقات عامة	Drama	دراما - فن المسرحية
Concert	حفلة موسيقية	Introduce	يقدم
Liberty of faith	حرية العقيدة	Introduction	مقدمة
Common belief	اعتقاد شائع	Humour	فكاهة
Applied arts	فنون تطبيقية	Quality	نوعية
Recommend	يزكي - يوصي	Popular	شعبي - محبوب
Despair of	بيأس من	Executive	منفذ - تنفيذي
Art	فن	Miracles	معجزات
Allocation of authority	تحديد السلطة	Supervision	إشراف
Sea forces (navy)	قوات بحرية	On behalf of	بالنيابة عن
Tank	دبابة	Oppression	ظلم - اضطهاد
		Oppressed	مظلوم - مضطهد

Transport		المواصلات	
Ship	سفينة	Sign	لافتة
Boat	قارب	Ambulance	سيارة إسعاف
Train	قطار	No parking	ممنوع وقوف السيارات
Plane	طائرة	Prohibition	خطر - منع
Comfort	راحة	Fine	غرامة
Comfortable	مريح	Side street	شارع جانبي
Safe	آمن	Warning	تحذير
Advantages	مزايا - فوائد	City centre	وسط المدينة
Disadvantages	عيوب - مساوئ	Crowded	مزدحم
Carriage	عربة - مركبة	Air crash	حادث(سقوط) طائرة
Cart	عربة كارو	Taking off	إقلاع
Seat	مقعد	Landing	هبوط
Road	طريق	Run-ways	ممرات
Street	شارع	Departure lounge	صالة المغادرة
Single ticket	تذكرة ذهاب	Arrival lounge	صالة الوصول
Return ticket	تذكرة ذهاب وعودة	Relieve traffic	يخفف زحام المرور
Platform	رصيف(محطة)	Cross roads	تقاطع طريق
Second class	درجة ثانية	Station	محطة
Arrive	يصل	Crisis	أزمة
Catch	يلحق	Rush hour	ساعة الذروة
Miss	يفقد - يفوته	Traffic regulations	تنظيمات المرور
Departure	الرحيل - المغادرة	Traffic instructions	تعليمات المرور
Expensive	غالى (الثمن)	Traffic rules	قواعد المرور
Avenue	طريق مشجر	Traffic signs	علامات مرور
Share with	يشترك مع	Under-populated	غير مزدحمة
Traffic	مرور - حركة المرور	Fly-over bridges	كباري علوية
Lorries	عربات نقل	Multiple storey	جراجات متعددة الأدوار
Private cars	عربات ملاكي	Traffic jams	اختنا قات المرور
Tunnels	أنفاق	Public transport	النقل العام
Pavement	رصيف الشارع	Pedestrian crossing	عبور المشاة
Quay	رصيف ميناء	One-way street	شارع اتجاه واحد
Reserved	محجوز	Fire engines	سيارات الإطفاء
Timetable	جدول المواعيد	Motor-way	طريق سريع
Conductor	كمساري	Safety belt	حزام الأمان
To give a lift	يوصل بالسيارة	Stewardess	مضيفة جوية
Over-populated	مزدحم بالسكان	The underground	مترو الأنفاق

War, Peace, Policy		الحرب والسلام والسياسة	
Peace initiative	مبادرة السلام	Delegation	تفويض - وفد
peace negotiations	مفاوضات السلام	Support	يساند
Peace treaty	معاهدة السلام	Side with	ينحاز إلى - يؤيد
Peaceful means	الطرق السلمية	Peace-loving nations	الشعوب المحبة للسلام
Co-existence	تعايش	Social justice	العدالة الاجتماعي
Comprehensive Settle	تسوية شاملة	Social peace	السلام الاجتماعي
peaceful solutioln	حل سلمى	Security	الأمن
introductory talks	محادثات تمهيدية	Security Council	مجلس الأمن
Investigation	تحقيق	United Nations	منظمة الأمم المتحدة
Dirct contact	اتصال مباشر	Democracy	ديمقراطية
Exchange of views	تبادل الآراء	Liberty	حرية
Achievements	إنجازات	victory	انتصار
Positive neutralism	الحياد الإيجابي	Policy of violence	سياسة العنف
Common destiny	مصير مشترك	Current events	أحداث جارية
Evacuation	جلاء	Special troops	قوات خاصة
Truce	هدنة	Commando unit	وحدة الفدائيين
Self-rule	حكم ذاتي	Suicidal action	عمل انتحاري
Solidarity	تضامن	Refugees	اللاجئون
Cease-fire	وقف إطلاق النار	Aggression	عدوان
Withdrawal	انسحاب	Aggressors	المعتدون
Blood-shed	سفك الدماء	Set-back	نكسة
Advocacy	تأييد - مساندة	Ceasing blood	حقن الدماء
Self-Autonomy	الحكم ذاتي	Major powers	القوى العظمى
Compromise	توفيق	Enemy	عدو
Occupy	يحتل	Sacrifices	تضحيات
Occupation	احتلال	Emergency	طوارئ
Compensation	تعويض	Withdraw	ينسحب
Terrorist	إرهابي	Terror	رعب
Terrorism	الإرهاب	Navigation	الملاحة
Release = Set free	يطلق سراح	Air forces	قوات جوية
Hostages	رهائن	Air defence forces	قوات الدفاع الجوى
Hostility	كراهية - عداء	Target	هدف
Uprising	انتفاضة	Civil defence	دفاع مدني
Resistance	مقاومة	Land forces	قوات برية
Imperialism	الاستعمار	Disengagement	فك اشتباك
Imperialsit	استعماري	Zionism	الصهيونية
The Arab Nation	الأمة العربية	Zionist	صهيوني

Arab Nationalism	القومية العربية	Liberate	يحرر
The Arabian Gulf	الخليج العربي	Racial discrimination	تفرقة - عنصرية
National Unity	الوحدة الوطنية	Mobilization	تعبئة
The Armed Forces	القوات المسلحة	Inner conflict	صراع داخلي
Guided missiles	قذائف موجهة	Civil rights	حقوق مدنية
Challenge	يتحدى - تحدى	Destruction	دمار
Disarmament	نزع السلاح	Destructive weapons	أسلحة مدمرة
Occupied land	أرض محتلة	Submarines	غواصات
Restore	يسترد - يستعيد	Empire	إمبراطورية
Martyrs	شهداء	Compulsion	إكراه
Determine his fate	يقرر مصيره	Press Conference	مؤتمر صحفي
Invincible army	جيش لا يقهر	Summit conference	مؤتمر قمة
Military equipments	معدات حربية	Condemn	يدين - يستنكر
Military museum	متحف حربي	Concentration camp	معتقلات
Occupation	احتلال	Extremist	متطرف

General		عام	
Heroin	هيروين	Endemic diseases	أمراض متوطنة
Spread awareness	ينشر الوعي	Infectious diseases	أمراض معدية
Deviation	انحراف	Cancer	سرطان
Recreation	ترويح / تسلية	Responsibility	مسئولية
Morality	أخلاق	Psychological	نفسي
Religion	دين	Septic wounds	جروح ملوثة
Sacred places	أماكن مقدسة	Recovery	شفاء
Vice	رذيلة	Sectarian agencies	هيئات دينية
Virtue	فضيلة	Division	فرقة / فتنة طائفية
Disintegration	انحلال	Fanaticism	تعصب
Drug addiction	إدمان المخدرات	Prevention	وقاية
White poisons	سموم بيضاء	Protection	حماية
Merchants of Drugs	تجار المخدرات	Epidemics	أوبئة
Evidence	دليل	Elections	انتخابات
Ignorance	جهل	Candidate	مرشح
Smuggle	يهرب (بضائع مثلاً)	Compaign	حملة (دعاية)
Smugglers	المهربون	Ammunition	ذخيرة حربية
pure	نقى	Vote for	يصوت لصالح
Impure	غير نقى	Vote against	يصوت ضد

Generation	جيل	Represent	ينوب عن
Substances	مواد	Representative	نائب
distribution	توزيع	Point of view	وجه نظر
Adventure	مغامرة	General Education	التعليم العام
Corruption	فساد	Publications	مطبوعات
Operation	عملية	Foreign attack	هجوم أجنبي
Attitude	اتجاه	Hardships	صعاب
Accountant	محاسب	Engagement	خطوبة
Distinguished	مميز	Maternity	ولادة / أمومة
Percentage	نسبة مئوية	Herbs	أعشاب برية
Treasures	كنوز	Contraceptives	حبوب منع الحمل
Muscles	عضلات	Take into Consideration	يأخذ في الاعتبار
Convenient	ملائم	Comparatively	نسبياً
Available	متاح	Bright future	مستقبل زاهر
Exempted	معفى / أعفى	Transplant	زرع الأعضاء
Destination	المكان المقصود	Administration	إدارة
Reputation	سمعة	Invisible	غير مرئي / خفي
Splendid	فاخر	Foot-prints	أثار أقدام
Discussions	مناقشات	Identity card	بطاقة شخصية
Descendants	أحفاد	Immigration	هجرة
Mineral wealth	ثروة معدنية	Dispute	نزاع
Consequances	نتائج	Civil war	الحرب الأهلية
Efficiency	كفاءة	Literature	الأدب
Materialistic	مادي	Folklore	أدب شعبي
Dimensions	أبعاد	Movies	أفلام
Maximum income	أقصى دخل	Citizen	مواطن
Features	سمات	Activities	أنشطة
Term	فترة دراسية	Spiritual values	القيم الروحية
Scholarship	منحة دراسية	Principles	مبادئ
Degree	درجة علمية	Infancy	طفولة
Faculty	كلية	Baby care	رعاية طفل
Institution	مؤسسة	Generalization	تعميم
Technical education	التعليم الفني	Specialization	تخصيص
Educational programs	البرامج التعليمية		

Language Functions الوظائف اللغوية

***Suggestion الاقتراح**

- Let's play football.
- What (How) about- playing- football?
- Why don't we play football?
- Come and play football.

Response = That's a good idea.

*** Surprise الدهشة**

- Well, this is surprising.
-What a surprise
-Really
- Heavens!

*** Deduction الاستنتاج**

- You must be- tired.
- You can't be ill
- You must have been pleased.
- You can't have been angry.

*** Doubt الشك**

- I don't know
- There is some doubt about it.
- You may be mistaken
- I can't decide.
- Perhaps he's ill but I'm not sure

*** Necessity الضرورة - الإلزام**

- You. must go now.
- She has got to take a taxi.
- We-have to leave at once.
- They had to go to hospital.

*** Expressing (Giving) Opinion التعبير عن الرأي**

- I believe you're capable of progress.
- I think you are right.
- In my opinion he is crazy.

*** Preference التفضيل**

- I prefer reading to watching TV. (usually)

- I'd rather listen to music (than read books.)
- I'd prefer to have a cup of tea. (now)

*** Likes & dislikes الميول (ما تحبه وما لا تحبه)**

- I love (like) reading detective stories.
- I'm more interested in English.
- I'm not very interested in football.
- I don't have (take) much interest in tennis.
- I dislike (hate) going there.

*** Satisfaction / pleasure الرضا والسرور**

- I'm very pleased with it.
- Marvellous!
- Fantastic!
- This is good news.
- I'm very delighted.

*** Asking for permission الاستئذان**

- May I help ?
- Can I go out ?
- Let me go out, please.

*** Warning التحذير**

- Be careful.
- Don't forget your tickets and your change.
- Look out !
- Mind you don't break the glasses.

*** Asking about interests السؤال عن اهتمامات الناس**

- Are you interested in (music)?
- Does music interest you?
- Are you a football fan?

*** Offer عرض العون**

- Shall I open the window for you ?
- Do you need any help ?
- Response = Yes, please. / No, thank you, I can manage.

*** Request الطلب - التوسل**

- Could you open the window, please?
- Two tickets, please
- Response = Yes, of course. = Certainly.

*** Greeting التحية**

- I'm glad (pleased) to see you.
- Response = So am I.

***Asking for advice طلب نصيحة**

- Should I visit him?
- What would you advise me to do?

***Giving advice تقديم النصيحة**

- You'd better think twice.
- I think you should go now.
- If I were in your place, I would act different
- I wouldn't advise you to do this.
- You ought to do this at once.

***Approval الاستحسان**

- Well done !
- Nice work.
- I'm happy about your progress.

***Dissapproval الاستهجان**

- You're bad at history.

***Encouragement التشجيع**

- Keep it up! واصل بذل الجهد
- That's fine.

*** Inquiring (Enquiring) الاستعلام - الاستفسار**

- I'd like some information, please.
- May I have some information, please?
- Response : - Yes, certainly.
- OR : No, I'm afraid you can't just now.

*** Prediction التنبوء**

- By 2010 the Palestinian problem will have been solved
- A cure for cancer will be dicovered in the future

*** Uncertainty عدم التأكد**

- I'm not sure ....
- Prehaps ....
- I can't decide ....
- I can't say for certain ....
- I'm not at all convinced ......

*** Unfulfilled Wish أمنية لم تتحقق**

- I wished you had passed the exam.
- I wish I were there now.
- If only I lived near you.
- I wished I had seen Ahmed yesterday.

Key answers for the exercises in this book.

Ex(3) : Punctuation :

1. What's your name?
2. He said, "Open your book".
3. Mr. Samir teaches us Arabic.
4. Is Ahmed, Soha's brother?
5. No, he isn't?
6. May I have a bottle of orange juice, please?
7. I get up at six o'clock.
8. She won't visit us next Friday.
9. If you don't go to bed early, you' ll be late for school.
10. I'm at Mustafa Kamel Prep School.
11. Nahed went to Paris, London, New York and Rome.
12. Don't make noise, please.

Ex(3) :

1- Some	2- a /a	3- the / the	4- an	5- an / an
6- the / the	7- the	8- an	9- the / ----	10- --- / ---

Ex(4) :

1- --- / --- 2- --- / --- 3- --- / --- 4- the 5- some / some

6- an / a 7- a / --- 8- an 9- a 10- --- / ---

Ex(5) :

1- --- 2- the /the/the 3- --- 4- --- /the 5- ---,

6- the/ the/ the 7- the 8- the 9- the / --- 10- the.

Ex(6) :

1- some / any, 2- some / some, 3- any, 4- any, 5- some,

6- any, 7- any / some, 8- any / some, 9- some / any,10- some / any.

Ex(7) :

1- many, 2- few, 3- many, 4- much, 5- many,

6- few, 7- little, 8- little, 9- much, 10- many.

Ex(8) :

1- January, 2- December, 3- April, 4- October, 5- June,6- March.

Ex(9) :

1- fourth 2- January 3- exams 4- September 5- Christmas,

6- on, 7- March, 8- September, 9- July 10- August.

Ex(10) :

The Pronouns. الضمائر

ضمير الفاعل	ضمير المفعول	صفة ملكية	ضمير الملكية	الضمير العاكس
Personal pro	Personal pro	Possessive	Possessive	reflexive
For subject	For object	Adjectives	Pronouns	pronouns
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	It	Its	Itself
You(singular)	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves
You (plural)	You	Your	yours	yourselves

Ex(11) :

1- her 2- they / him 3- yours 4- theirs 5- mine

6- we / our, 7- my, 8- I / him, 9- you / him, 10- our / theirs

Ex(12) :

1- 1- He 2- it 3- her 4- He 5- them

2- 6- they 7- they 8- they 9- him 10- it.

Ex(13) :

3- Her, 2- them, 3- mine, 4- it, 5- it, 6- them, 7- she, 8- us.

Ex(14) :

1- myself, 2- yourself, 3- ourselves, 4- myself, 5-itself,

6- herself, 7- herself, 8- themselves, 9- herself,10- yourselves.

Ex(15) :

1- myself, 2- itself, 3- yourselves, 4- yourself, 5- ourselves,

6- himself, 7- themselves, 8- myself 9- yourselves10- herself.

Ex(16) :

1- themselves, 2- itself, 3- oneself, 4- herself, 5- itself,

6- himself, 7- herself, 8- yourself, myself, 10- myself.

Ex(17) :

1- man's, 2- aunt's, 3- father's, sister, 4- Browns',5- students',

6- policemen's, 7- sister's, 8- Peter's,9- bookseller's,10- Helen's.

Ex(18) :

1- Keys of the car. 2- Kitchen door.

3- tree trunk. 4- back seat.

5- bank manager. 6- the back of my care.

7- the end of the month. 8- the middle of the room.

9- football mach. 10- tow hours' time.

Ex(19) :

1- Dogs are animals and they live in sheds.
2- Potatoes are vegetables. We like them very much.
3- Student are not always in their classes.
4- Chairs are made of wood in our countries.
5- Flies are insects. They fly to high places.
6- We fill our pens with ink.
7- We can't make cakes in ovens for our wives.
8- They drink tea in golden cups.
9- Gardens have trees with big branches.
10- Apples grow on trees in our houses.

Ex(20) :

1- talks, 2- does, 3- plays, 4- are, 5- goes, 6- reads,7- hurries.

Ex(21) :

1- I like your friends.
2- We don't want the money.
3- She plays in the garden.
4- Doesn't she write with her left hand?
5- Does he come to school by bus?
6- They don't walk to school every day.
7- Your sister plays with you at home.
8- Don't I wash my hands before I eat?
9- Do you begin your work early in the morning?
10- Doesn't she walk to school alone?

Ex(22) :

1- Did he wash his hands ?
2- She didn't enjoy the party.
3- You saw the film.
4- Didn't she feel better ?
5- Did they arrive in time ?
6- He heard the noise.
7- He understood the lesson.
8- Didn't he score the goal ?
9- He studied the poem.
10- They didn't win the match.

Ex(23) :

1- drove, 2- did, 3- receiving, 4- drank, 5- were, 6- went,7- read.

Ex(24) :

1- sleeping, 2- work, 3- receiving, 4- wear, 5- live, 6- getting up, 7- ask, 8- looking, 9- have, 10- carry.

Ex(25) :

1- has, 2- doesn't come, 3- didn't like, 4- don't, 5- were, 6- would, 7- don't, 8- won't, 9- rained, 10- finish.

Ex(26) :

1- will you finish.
2- won it be.
3- are you going to buy.
4- is going to spend.
5- is going to give.
6- are going to build.
7- will.
8- are you going.
9- are you going to move.
10- is going to land.

Ex(27) :

1- expect / gives.
2- drink / takes.
3- is getting.
4- is sleeping.
5- are speaking.
6- melts.
7- doesn't.
8- stays.
9- rests.
10- do you ever walk.

Ex(28) :

1- Breaks, 2- gets, 3- is getting,
4- lakes, 5- comes, 6- send,
7- are you doing, 8- is singing, 9- wears / is wearing,
10- doesn't, 11- do they, 12- are you,
13- doesn't, 14- is washing / washes, 15- writes / is writing,

Ex(29) :

1- landed, 2- made, 3- did his car break, 4- didn't telephone,
5- drove, 6- was climbing, 7- broke / was washing,
8- was walking, 9- were eating, 10- broke, 11- climbed,
12- were they doing, 13- didn't know, 14- spilled,

Ex(30) :

1- will be waiting, 2- will be reading, 3- will be watching,

Ex(31) :

1- has been raining,
2- has been driving,
3- has been working,
4- have been living,
5- has been rowing,
6- have flown,
7- have you been waiting,
8- have been writing,
9- have been,
10- has played,

Ex(32) :

1- has been doing, 2- had been, 3- had learnt, 4- had invented,
5- had forgotten, 6- had had,7- have been selling, 8- buying,
9- had known, 10- has never seen,

Ex33:

1. hasn't laid 2. have beaten, 3. has been crying,
4. have published 5. died 6. has used 7. missed
8. has just began 9. has not smoked 10. Did you do

Ex. 34 :

1. for 2. since 3. for 4. since 5. for
6. since 7. since 8. has written 9. yet to 10. for

Ex. 35 :

1. had reached 2. had ended 3. left 4. had prepare /visited
5. had gone 6. gave / had gone 7. had / had gone
8. had already gone / waited 9. taking 10. had spent

Ex. 36 :

1. has been 2. has been 3. have been looking
4. have ever seen 5. has been searching 6. for
7. since 8. have been writing 9. hasn't arrived
10. have studied 11. have li8ved 12. have been traveling
13. I have been working 14. hasn't come 15. has been waiting

Ex. 37 :

1. can 2. can 3. been able to 4. be able 5. been able to
6. can 7. could 8. can 9. able 10. can

Ex. 38:

1.Had to 2. will have to 3. must 4. have to 5. have
6. have to 7. will have to 8. had to 9. must 10. must

Ex. 39 :

1. had to 2. should 3. should 4. can 5. had to
6. had to 7. should 8. ought to 9. have to 10. had to

Ex. 40 :

1. may 2. may 3. may 4. might 5. may
6.may 7. may 8. may 9. may 10. may

Ex. 41 :

1. needn't 2. needn't 3. need 4. need 5. needn't
6.needn't 7. needn't 8. needn't 9. needn't 10. needn't

Ex. 42 :

1. We need a lot of money
2. The baby needs feeding.
3. You need four days.
4. We need to charge the battery .
5. We need time.
6. We need much.
7. We need to clean the windows.
8. I need to practise.
9. I need time to write.
10. I need to repair the watch.

Ex. 43 :

1. didn't need to
2. needn't have gone
3. needn't have written
4. didn't need to
5. didn't need to
6. needn't have walked.
7. needn't have opened
8. didn't need to
9. didn't need to
10. needn't have cut

Ex. 44 :

1. should have gone
2. should have written
3. might have borrowed
4. ought have to bring
5. should have drive
6. should have cooked
7. should have gone
8. should have left
9. might go
10. should have asked

Ex. 45 :

1. could have won
2. might have hurt
3. could have stayed
4. would have got
5. would have helped
6. would have been
7. could
8. must have been
9. would have enjoyed
10. must have had

Ex. 46 :

1. Can Hany book ...?
2. Must we invite .....?
3. Can they book .....?
4. Can they have .....?
5. Can't you do ....?
6. He mightn't go.......
7. Must we pay ....?
8. Can you show ......?
9. He can't help me.
10. must have had.

Ex. 47:

1. who 2. who 3. which 4. who 5. whose
6. who 7. which 8. which 9. which 10. who

Ex. 48 :

1. Whose box is this?
2. Where must you keep the book every day ?
3.Why do they have a machine ?
4. Where do they meet French people ?
5. Who like cakes ?
6. What does is the sell in the market ?
7. Where do they live happily ?
8. When it rain very much ?
9. When does he sleep too much ?
10.Wher did he meet her ?

Ex. 49:

1. How long did he spend there ?
2. How much did she eat ?
3. How old is she ?
4. how did you give it to ?
5. Why did they go ?
6. Whose suit is black ?
7. How many cars does he have ?
8. How tall is he ?
9. When were you born ?
10. How much is it for ?

Ex. 50 :

A	B
1. aren't we	1. have I
2. isn't he	2. wouldn't I
3. don't he	3. do I
4. won't he	4.didn't she
5. isn't he	5. will we
6. mustn't we	6. has she
7. does he	7.aren't I
8. didn't he	8. didn't she
9. did he	9. shall we
10. didn't it	10. will you
11. aren't I	11. has he
12. didn't she	12. will you
13. isn't he	13.doesn't she
14. didn't she	14. haven't we

Ex. 51:

1. doesn't he
2. aren't we
3. doesn't he
4. did you
5. do we
6. isn't it
7. doesn't she
8. did she
9. shall we
10. do you

Ex. 52:

1. isn't it
2. were they
3. don't you
4. won't you
5. haven't they
6. doesn't she
7. haven't they
8. don't you
9. were you
10. can she
11. does she
12. will you
13. does she
14. shall we
15. would you
16. so am I
17. nor do I

Ex. 53 :

1. as clever as	6. most intelligent
2. most valuable	7. best of
3. as soon	8. more
4. laziest	9. younger
5. highest	10. better

Ex. 54 :

1. younger	2.more interesting	3.bigger	4. sweeter
5. more expensive	6. nicer	7. fewer	8. as old as
9. kindest the most generous		10.easier	

Ex. 55 :

1. surprised	6. interested
2. disgusted	7. boring
3. disappointed	8. worried
4. embarrassed	9. exciting
5. tiring	10. excited

Ex. 56 :

1. later	6. the most easily
2. sooner	7. harder
3. earlier	8. quicker
4. nicer	9.more slowly
5. faster	10. more beatifuly

Ex. 57 :

1. have been told.
2. is caused.
3. is being washed.
4. was sold.
5. will be met.

Ex. 58 :

1. Ann will be invited to the party.
2. My purse was stolen.
3. This cake was being made.
4. The homework is going to be done.
5. A new song will be sung.
6. My bed was being made.
7. Arabic is spoken.
8. A nice picture is being painted.
9. A letter has been written.
10. The butter must be kept.

Ex. 59 :

1. Most children love chocolate.
2. Many people use English.
3. Every body highly praises him.
4. Mr. Ahmed drinks a lot of tea.
5. People gave the queen a warm welcome.
6. She put the books in order.
7. We will defeat the enemy.
8.Mother cleans the house every day.
9. Miss Mary taught us music.
10. Players kicked the ball hard into the goal.

Ex. 60 :

1. This picture was admired.
2. This fish must be cooked.
3. He translated many poems.
4. The ambulance has been called.
5. The bank robbers are being caught.
6. We will be lent some money.
7. His leys were broken.
8. The chairs aren't counted.
9.Three bottles of milk have been delivered.
10. The boy is watched the film.

Ex. 61 :

1. checked 2. read 3. mended 4. Filled 5. treated
6. bought 7. repaired 8. renewed 9.posted 10. cooked

Ex.62 :

1. says 2. will go 3. doesn't slop 4. won't buy 5. loses/won't write

Ex. 63 :

1. sees
2. will make
3. rains
4. finish
5. remembers
6. will have
7. will ask
8. will lose / stops
9.drinks
10. won't require / doesn't ruin

Ex. 64 :

1. had 2. would give 3. heard 4. would be
5. had lived 6. would carry 7. had known
8. would go 9. would feel 10. had

Ex. 65 :

1. had read
2. would have received
3. had studied
4. would have demanded
5. would have passed
6. would have succeeded
7. would have gone
8. wouldn't have gone
9. had taken
10. would have recognised

Ex. 66 :

1. who
2. which
3. that
4. where
5. when

Ex. 67:

1. The cat which ate a black mouse , sat on my tap.
2. Mary who studied mathematics , is a pretty girl.
3. The queen who I have never seen met every great person.
4. This is my father who you haven't seen before.
5. We met the man whose car was stolen.
6. This is the cat whose kitten were lost.
7. The policeman who caught the thief received a medal.
8. D you know the boy whose ball was taken ?
9. My neighbour sold the car which he bought last year.
10. I worked with the people who you know.

Ex. 68 :

1. that	2. that	3. who
4. where	5. where	6. and
7. so	8. so	9. because
10. enough.		

Ex. 69 :

1. The guard said that it might rain the following day.
2. I told her that I couldn't go out then.
3. He said that she was trying to find a job.
4. They said that they weren't going out that night.
5. John said they hadn't any children.
6. He said that he was bringing the books back.
7. She said that she bought every thing she needed there.
8. He tells us that paper is made from wood.
9. Mary said that she always took milk with coffee.
10. Mother said that she was given him a watch for his birthday.

Ex. 70 :

1. I asked where John had left his bicycle.
2. Zainab asked when David had bought his new ear.
3. Kamal asked Mona where they should meet on Sunday.
4. I asked mother what she had bought for Asmaa's birthday.
5. I asked for if she could write Arabic.
6. Ahmed asked her if she wanted to buy a new dress.
7. Hala asked how she could get to the center the town.
8. Hatem asked Dalia if she could play the piano.
9. The teacher asked me what the telescope is.
10. I asked the actor how long he had been on the stage.

Ex. 71 :

1. I went 2. to study 3. if he was 4. to wait
5. how she made 6. she had 7. told 8. not to
9. did you want 10. to feed

Ex. 72 :

1. (✓) answered.
2. Making your dresses is less expensive that at the tailors.
3. Eating to much fat is worse for your health.
4. Riding a bicycle with no hand is difficult.
5. Gelling a seat on a bus is impossible during the rush hours.
6. going round the world costs a lot of money.
7. Losing weight isn't easy.
8. Smoking in class is forbidden.
9. Travelling by air is very expensive.

Ex. 73 :

1. To fill my teeth. .2. To learn computer. 3. To buy things.
4. To lose weight. 5. To post a letter. 6. To succeed.
7. To finish the work.

Ex. 74 :

1. at 2. on 3. on 4. on 5. on
6. in 7. in 8. on 9. at 10. for / at

Ex.75 :

1. from 2. at 3. in 4. out of 5. off
6. to 7. in 8. off 9. out of.

Ex. 76 :

1. beside 2. over 3. on the top of 4. at 5. next to
6. near 7. under 8. on 9. beside 10. next to

Ex77 :

1. opposite 2. in front of us 3. between 4. between
5. between 6. against 7. against 8. against
9. against 10. between

Ex. 78 :

1. from 2. for 3. since 4. before 5. during
6. before 7. until 8. till 9. until 10. from

Ex. 79 :

1. for 2. at 3. to 4. to 5. for
6. at 7. after 8. for 9. to 10. to

Ex.80 :

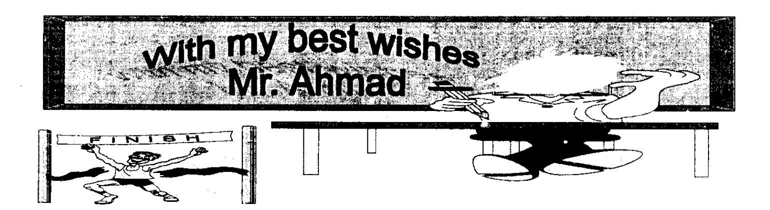
1. look out	2. let down	3. goes on	4. give up
5.broken down	6. after	7. look out	8. get over
9. let – down	10. put off	11. found out	12. set of
13. got over	14. got over	15. blow up	16. sat down
17. look up	18. look up	19. ring up	20. wake up

Ex. 81 :

1. so that 2. to 3. because 4. so 5. as soon as 6. when
7. not only 8. but 9. but also 10. nor 11. from
12. or 13. and 14. and 15. both 16. so
17. and 18. and so 19. and 20. and 21. and
22. so 23. that 24. such 25. that

Ex. 82 :

1. Both mother and father are going for a walk.
2. He not only spoke to the manager but to the assistant as well.
3. As soon as he arrives home he'll take to the cinema.
4. I bought Tamer a present because he came top.
5. I went to the luggage office in order to collect my luggage.
6. He is joing the quene so that he may get some lickets.
7. the sick is too is so hard that he can't break it.
8. The teacher is so quick that I couldn't understand her.
9. These were heavy boxes that I couldn't carry such them.
10. It was such a borinbg programme that I couldn't stand it.
11. She run so fast that I couldn't keep up with her.
12. She's doing a lot of exercises in order that she wants to lose weight.
13. He went to the kitchen to get a ten opener.
14. They sold their old house since it was getting small for them.
15. She congratulated him because he come top.
16. The man rescued , both the baby and his mother.
17. Neither father nor mother smoke.
18. Take Either the cart or the horse , you can't take both of them.



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